SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models,
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 136 BOMBAY TUESDAY JUNE 10, 1924. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

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SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

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THE MOGUL LINE.

STEAMER FOR MAURITIUS.

The s.s. "SHUJA", 4932 tons is intended to sail from Bombay for Mauritius via Karachi about the 25th June, 1924.

Has excellent accommodation for deck and cabin passengers.

For freight and other particulars apply to the undersigned.

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents,
16, Bank Street, BOMBAY.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
14th June	DONGOLA ..	KHIVA*	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA*	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	MOOLTANx	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	MALWA*	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	MALOJA x	7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..		20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	MANTUA *	16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA ..		10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..	MONGOLIAx	15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..		16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..		11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..	MOLDAVIAx	7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..		16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA	MOREA *	7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA		10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA	MOOLTAN x	16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA		20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA	MALWA*	15,993
29th ,,	DELTA		10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND	MALOJA x	11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA		20,837
20th ,,	CHINA	MANTUA *	7,952
27th ,,	DELTA		10,902

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons
13th June ..	DURENDA* ..	7,241
11th July ..	MERKARA ..	8,285
25th ,, ..	MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug. ..	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd ,, ..	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept. ..	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,, ..	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct. ..	DURENDA * ..	7,241
31st ,, ..	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov. ..	MERKARA ..	8,285
28th ,, ..	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec. ..	MARGHA ..	8,258
26th ,, ..	MATIANA ..	8,965

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

8th June.	JEYPORE†*		5,318
12th ,,	MIRZAPORE		9,715
8th July	SICILIA		6,813
22nd ,,	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
26th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,696
9th Dec.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,813

* Cargo vessel only.
x Calls at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
11th June ..	BANDRA	Busreh via K'chi & P Gulf Ports.
11th ,,	KAROA	East & S. Africa, 1-30 P. M.
13th ,,	VARSOVA	Busreh via K'chi

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay,
P. O. Box. 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND
B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box No. 103.
Telephone No. 1230.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Nagato Maru	Y. Kotori	5901	31st May	9th June
Hakodate Maru	S. Takahashi	5303	13thJune	22nd ,,
*Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	14th ,,	28th ,,
*Tamba Maru	N. Wadi	5843	28th ,,	12th July
Calcutta Maru	A. Ito	5339	17thJuly	31st ,,
*Awa Maru	T. Kurita	6028	28th ,,	11th Aug.

Passenger Steamer.
REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	153	105	84
Hongkong	480	275	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	530	240	160	125
Kobe	613	580	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA—
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No:—20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.

(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
*Alps Maru	Y. Takata	7772	28th May	11th June
*Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	5864	25th June	9th July
*Argun Maru	N. Ohno	6609	12th June	24th June
*Sumatra Maru	T. Yamaguchi	5750	11th July	25th July
*Shunko Maru	G. Fujita	6777	26th July	9th Aug

* Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

P.O. Box No. 855.
Phone No. 22150.
Cable Address "SHOSEN."

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..... $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING... £ 4,500,000
SILVER $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Sangon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Darien	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

Estd. 1897.

INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.

LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

Head Office:
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THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. LAHORE

A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1923

A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year ..... Rs. 66,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year. ..... Rs. 58,50,000
3. Annual income exceeds ..... Rs. 12,00,000
4. Effective policy business upto 31-12-23. ..... Rs. 200,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 50,00,000
6. Claims paid abo ..... Rs. 38,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP TO DATE SCHEMES.

INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.

TERMS LIBERAL.
Chief Agents for Bombay.
MUJMUDAR AND CO.,
Chief [illegible]
K. O. [illegible]

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserve Funds 42,429,181 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial, Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.,
Brand-tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner
CORNER GRANT ROAD—BOMBAY No. C.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experience European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

INSURANCE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., (LTD. & Reduced.)

Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman,

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	..	Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	,,	,, 11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	,,	,, 1,18,68,425
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	,, 1,71,32,055

HEAD OFFICE:
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Creber.
Madras No. 6, 1st Line Beach: ,, ,, J. W. Waddell
New York (U. S. A.) U. S. Manager, Sumner Pallard.
AGENCIES

INDIA
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ld. Martin & Co., Ld. Birla Bros. Ld.
MADRAS—Roshan M. A Minulla, Hussain Saib & Co.
KARACHI—Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.,
COCHIN, etc—Peirce Leslie & Co., Ld.
POONA—H. H. Tavaria & Co.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co., Ld. R. D. Tat Co., Ld.

CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.
SINGAPORE—Harrisons, Barker & Co.
[illegible]
PORT SWETTENHAM—Harrisons Crosfield, Ld.
IPOH—Labrooy Bros.

DUTCH EAST INDIES,
SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java), Ld.
SAMARANG (Java) Butterworth Co.,
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kaper & Co.

FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.
SAIGON—A. B. David.

SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pour le Commerce & L'Industrie

CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.
HONGKONG—The Bank Line Ltd.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co
MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
ZANZIBAR—[illegible] & Abdulrasul.
UNITED KINGDOM.
[illegible] Ltd.
[illegible] Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. (Marine Underwriters)

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT FIDELITY GUARANTEE BAGGAGE, & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

R. J. DUFF, GENERAL MANAGER

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.

Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops. (Jwar—Bindu) cheapest and best	1/- and -/5-
Ague Mixture for Malaria & Ague, Dengue, &c.	1/-
Influenza Preventive and Curative. (Well-known)	1/-
Plague—Cholera Solutions 80 p. c. cure	0/10
Germicide Universal Preventive and water steriliser	0/10
Liver Solution. Best antiseptic and purgative laxative	1/4

Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills, Tonic Solution, etc.
"Standard" Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc.
Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.

THE IONIC PHARMACY
No. 1 A Khetwadi Main Road

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910.

Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
} Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20%

The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/, or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,

KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List on Application.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY, AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" ' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS to sell our Mills produce on 1 per cent commission. PROPRIETOR, Sutlej Flour Mills, Ferozepore City, Punjab.
A 19852

WANTED—TEACHERS, CLERKS, STENOGRAPHERS, PANDITS, MAULVIS, MECHANICS, ACCOUNTANTS, MANAGERS. Apply sharp with 3 as. stamps to Box No. 295, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10575

WANTED—Experienced UNDERGRADUATES and trained TEACHERS. Apply before 30-6-1924, to the HON. SECRETARY C.D.O. Jain Pathshala, Bhat Bazar, Mandvi Bombay No. 3.
A R10568

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS and CANVASSERS on Commission for our most saleable Nutcrackers and other beautiful metalwares. Terms and illustrated booklet from MANAGER, Chhatbar Coy., 4 Jamnagar (Kathiawar.)
A R10529

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in English and Sanskrit. Apply before 20th June stating qualifications and salary expected to the MANAGER, Madrasa-E-Mohammedia Piperdiwala High School, Rander.
A R10564

WANTED—(1) A certified and experienced AUDITOR for the Punjab Co-operative Union, Ltd., Lahore, Post permanent, pay Rs. 200 p.m. rising up to Rs. 300, (2) An ASSISTANT TO THE AUDITOR, pay Rs. 100. Apply before 30th June, 1924, to the HONORARY SECRETARY, stating qualifications.
A 19867

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A Commercial Traveller DESIRES TO TAKE UP SELLING LINES on behalf of Manufacturers, or wholesale Importers. Business handled entirely on Commission basis plus travelling allowances. Apply U.K. KAVISHWAR, Post Box 280, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES FLATS TO LET

TO LET—A portion of a FLAT, locality Byculla Club rent very moderate. Apply Box No. 50, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C

TO LET—CURZON HOUSE, suitable for big Hotel. For plan and particulars apply to LALA RADHA MOHAN, Rais, Delhi.
C R10515

TO LET—Christians only, two minutes from Lower Parel Station in new Building, near Market, opposite Dawn Mills one two or three rooms and a kitchen, with independent water-taps. Rent moderate. Apply MANAGER on spot from 9 morning to 7 evening.
C R10566

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

EXCELLENT PLOT OF LAND on Koregaon Estate, Poona, with fresh extended building time limit. Selling cheap. Apply immediately Box No. 285, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G10541

LOST AND FOUND.

REWARD RS. 5.—Third class certificate of competency of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, bearing the No. 4099 of 1922 has been LOST on 6th June, 1924. The finder who returns the same to the undersigned will get the above reward. Vithal MAHADEO, Adamji Peerbhoy Chawl, Sankli Street, Byculla.
PB R10567

LOST—A SHARE CERTIFICATE in respect of one Share No. 33981 standing in the name of Mr. Ladha Virchand, in the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Limited, have been reported to be LOST. All persons having any claim on the said share or any of them are requested to intimate the same to the Company at their Registered Office, "HORNBY ROAD", Fort, within 15 days after the date, after which no claim will be considered and duplicate share certificate will be issued. For the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Ltd., DEVJI DAMODAR, Secretary, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
PB 10571

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS—Soldier's Wife Faust, Leila, May Middleton, Hindu Philosophy, each 1-8-0 Calendar, List free. VALE OFFICE, (G), PONDICHERRY.
L 10531

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—The new session commences from the 12th June, 1924. Enrolments are proceeding. Apply:—PRINCIPAL, Great Western Building, Apollo Street, Bombay.
M R10572

CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Princess Street, Bombay.—Expert coaching in Book-keeping, Accountancy, Law, Banking and Typewriting. Fees reduced. Prospectus from PRINCIPAL.
M R10569

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, Meerut, (Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry locally by regular training, as well as by correspondence, through printed lectures and grants Diplomas. Treats chronic and complicated cases through the case record form. Supplies medicine and accessories at wholesale rate. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal.
M R10202

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

1,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nandibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that Messrs. VIRJI SHOJPAL and UMARSEY JETHA who were partners in our firm have severed their connection as such partners in our firm from 4th June, 1924. Public are therefore requested not to deal with the said Virji Shojpal and Umarsey Jetha for or on behalf of our firm.

SHAH CHAPSI BHARA & CO.
By the hand of POPATBHAI LALJI.
O R10544

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
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3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company is convened on WEDNESDAY, the 18th June, 1924, at the Registered Office of the Company, Hamum Street, Fort, Bombay, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for passing the following Extraordinary Resolution:—

"That the Company cannot by reason of its heavy liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the Company voluntarily."

And that if the said Resolution be passed by the required majority of the Shareholders, Another Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be convened on Thursday the 3rd July, 1924, at the same place and at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for confirming the said Resolution.

By Order of the Board,
GOKULDAS K. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.
C19871

ATHLONE CLUB SWEEP IRELAND.

A CABLE received from Dublin by Mr. C. Judge, Ford Buildings, Hughes Road, Bombay, shows the number of horses that were drawn in the Athlone Club Sweep, Ireland, as follows:—

TICKET NO:		
26380	Smith, Calcutta,	Beaufort.
R 30462	Vasiagard, Bombay	Knight of Garter
R 33406	Chande S Dass, Ghose Dwarband.	Bucks Yeoman.
R 25583	Kavina Ankleshwar	Bright Knight.
B 48136	Dulahdas, Surat	Balderston.
P 16348	Arasial, Ahmedabad	Dawson City
R 22987	John, Agra	Newburgh.
R 22983	John, Agra	Port Royal.
B 53745	Shetto, Rajkot	Lomcena
L 33041	Pereira, Simla	Leonarda.
P 20627	Bottoah, Assam	Tracker.
P 1302	Nama, Akola	Royal Sequence.

C19839

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Warrant No. 1053 dated 24-11-1922 for five cases Saccharine per s.s. Plassey lodged in the Docks Bonded Warehouse issued to the Netherlands Trading Society, has been LOST and application has been made to the Bombay Port Trust for issuing a duplicate has been made.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY,
BOMBAY.
10-6.24.
R10574

KANJI KHETSEY CHARITIES FUND.

THE TRUSTEES of the above fund invite applications for a number of Scholarships to be given to students studying in any of the colleges of Bombay affiliated to the University of Bombay. The Scholarships awarded last year will cease from 30th of June, 1924, but may be renewed in case of those students who have passed their examinations and have to continue their studies. These students should also put in fresh applications.

Application forms can be had from the Trust Office, 49-51, Modi Street. Students are specially required to send in their marks in the University Examinations they have passed. The applications with necessary certificates should be handed over in an enclosed cover to the MANAGER of the Trust on or before the 15th of June, 1924, 4 p. m.

(Sd./) VISHVANATH P. VAIDYA,
Chairman, Board of Trustees.
C19870

THE SHRI KRISHNA STORES COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of Messrs. VISSONJI SONS & CO., No. 3, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 10th June, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to consider the position of the Company and to decide as to its future working.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MATHURDAS G. RAJA,
Managing Director.
No. 368, Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay, 19th May, 1924.
C19862

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

THE RATAN CHAND DALPAT RAM SHAH SCHOLARSHIPS.

TWO SCHOLARSHIPS of the monthly value of Rs. 30 each called the Ratan Chand Dalpat Ram Shah Scholarships shall be awarded to Jain SWETAMBER MURTIPUJAK students and in their absence to DIGAMBAR Jain Students. One of the Scholarships is reserved for a student preparing for a degree in Engineering and the other for a student preparing for a degree in Agriculture or in Medicine or for a degree in the Faculty of Arts, preference being given to one who has taken Sanskrit as one of the subjects of study. Each of these Scholarships shall be tenable for the full period of a University course.
C19865

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A qualified NURSE and MIDWIFE for the Diamond Jubilee Female Hospital, Radhanpur. Pay Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100 with free quarters. Apply sharp to the Undersigned. Applicants must state their age, caste, qualifications and experience of the Department. Preference will be given first to the applicants possessing L.R.C.P. Certificate.

DEWAN,
Radhanpur State.
Dewan's Office,
Radhanpur, 7th June 1924.
C19862

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Debenture Stock Transfer Books and Register of Stock-holders will be CLOSED from the 17th day of June to the 30th day of June, 1924 (both days inclusive, for calculation and payment of interest.

W. L. MORGAN,
Secretary.
Bombay, 10th June, 1924.
C19861

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for constructing semi-permanent quarters for Laskars of the Fire Brigade including sanitary fittings at Mahim Garden Scheme will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer, Development Works
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 9th June, 1924. C19869

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2546 of 1920.

MANECKCHAND JUXIBHAI ... Plaintiff.

vs.

CHUNILAL LOWJI and others ...Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing, date the 4th day of September, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1924, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenements and dwelling house standing thereon situate at Mody Khana Street, within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, fronting the Mody Khana Street, containing by admeasurement Two hundred and fifty-two and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 740-740. New Nos. 5959-5960, Old Survey Nos. 1098-1099 and New Survey No. 8543 bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1068 of the Fort Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1962-1963 and Street Nos. 70-72-74-133 to 139 and which hereditaments and premises are bounded, on or towards the West by the said Mody Khana Street, on or towards the North by the property of Ebrahim Abdool Cayum, on or towards the South by the Sweeper's passage and the house of Moosa Mopla, on or towards the West by the said Mody Khana Street and on or towards the East by Mody Bay Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., Attorneys for the 2nd Defendant abovenamed at No. 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA
Commissioner.
C19685

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HABIB MAHOMED HAJI ABOO has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 31, Nenabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of the Bhusari Moholla also known as Sarang Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and forming a portion of a larger piece of land bearing New Survey No. 2005 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 179, Street Nos. 75-77 and containing by admeasurement 186 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the West by the said Bhusari Moholla, on or towards the North by the property of the Mosque and on or towards the South by Khatrles Jamatkhana.

Dated this 9th day of June, 1924.

MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C19866

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.

versus

GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the order dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the direction of the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court on TUESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time):—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly of pension and tax tenure, but since redeemed together with tenement - dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Sutar Chawl, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 199 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 748, New No. 3376, Old Survey No. 3230, New Survey No. 1866 and Cadestral Survey No. 1213 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 545, Street Nos. 5 and 7, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Pranvallabhdas Damodar, on or towards the West by the property of Gulamalli Mulla Mahomed and others, on or towards the North by Sutar Chawl Street and on or towards the South by Juma Masjid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14-K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
19657

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of WAMANRAO RAMKRISHNA MORWALE, of Bombay, Daiwadnya Hindu Inhabitant, a Typist in the employ of Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Solicitors a bachelor.....Deceased.

RAMRAO RAMKRISHNA MORWALE, of Bombay, Daiwadnya Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOWN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-first day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our reign

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 21st day of May, 1924.

(Sd.) RAMRAO RAMKRISHNA
Petitioner-in-person
19875

AUCTION SALES.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort.
Opp. Tarachand Purshram.
Below Morbi Bank.
Tel. No 24065.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF JUNE, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF PRECIOUS JEWELLERY OF A PARSEE INSOLVENT.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO RICH PEOPLE AND ALSO TO INVESTORS.

Under instruction from Messrs. Khunderao Laud & Mehte, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and risk of Rustomji Framji Daver an Insolvent Messrs. VORA AND CO., Auctioneers will on THURSDAY, the 12th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms in No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort, opp. Tarachand Purshram, below Morbi Bank, the following precious diamond, emerald, ruby and pearl jewellery comprising 4 Diamond and emerald necklaces, 2 pairs diamond bangles, 4 pairs diamond and emerald bracelets, 4 diamond, emerald and pearl har, 1 diamond pendant, 4 diamond emerald and pearl cellar, 4 pairs diamond and ruby earrings, 2 pairs single diamond bosty, 3 pairs diamond Lavangia, 4 pearl bangles, 2 pairs pearl raviruls, 4 pearl mala, 2 pearl and ruby necklace 4 pearl and ruby bangles, 8 single diamond rings, 10 diamond and emerald roses, 6 diamond and ruby roses, 7 diamond roses, 4 diamond, emerald and ruby marquis, 8 gold bangles, 3 gold chains, 1 gold watch.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

The above jewellery articles are specially made-to-order by the Insolvent by well-known makers, and also from selected pieces of rich diamonds and emeralds which he was Importing through his own Import and Export office in Bombay.

The jewellery is worth seeing especially for the attractive designs and for good and durable making.

During these days it is a golden opportunity to Investors in these articles, than in share-market and other speculating business, because owing to the scarcity of demand at present circumstances, there are sure chance to get good margin of profit while the bazar improves.

Property is on view from 10 to 6 p.m. every day.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th June, 1924.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Telephone No. 23409.

BONA-FINE SALE

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., Auctioneers will on SUNDAY, the 15th day of June, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction opposite the Alexandra Cinematograph, at Bellasis Road, Byculla, by order of the concerned, the remaining very valuable office and household furniture of the well-known firm of Messrs. Ladha Ebrahim and Co., who close their business comprising:—

Drawing room suits, sofas, chest of drawers, cupboards, single glass fancy cupboards, Roll top writing table, typewriter tables marble top tables, chairs, easy chairs, tea poys, single and double new design bedsteads, mirrors, phonographs, carpets, curtains, etc., etc.

The catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY ON DELISLE ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Mahomedbhai I. M. Rowji and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an indenture of Mortgage dated the 19th day of February, 1921 and expressed to be made between the Mortgagors, Abdul Rehman Haji Yacob and Hansan Haji Abdulla of the one part and the said Mahomedbhai I. M. Rowji of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 14th day of June 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the risk and on account of the Mortgagors the said Abdul Rehman Haji Yacob and Hasan Haji Abdulla the undermentioned immoveable property at the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of foras tenure, situate at Delisle Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement according to the title deeds 6100 (six thousand and one hundred) square yards and according to the Collector's records 5895 (five thousand eight hundred and ninety-five) square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new No. 1381 and New Survey No. 2/3429 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward Nos. 7272 (1), 1A, 1B, 1C (2) 7273 (1 to 4) 7275 (1 2) and Street Nos. 176-176A 176B-176C, 178 178A, 178B-178C, and bounded on or towards the East by the Delisle Road aforesaid on or towards the West by the property of Nowroji Rustomji Wadia on or towards the North partly by the property of Nowroji Sorabji Bunsha and partly by the property of Bai Fatmaba, widow of Ismail Dada and on or towards the South by the property of Dhanjishaw Merwanji Contractor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the said Mr. Mahomedbhai I. M. Rowji at their office at Gresham Building Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th June, 1924.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY WITH ITS STOCK-IN-TRADE MACHINERY, FURNITURE, ETC., AT FALKLAND ROAD, OLD MANECK BUILDING.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 5867 of 1922 (Fatmabai vs. Roshanbai), Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises free from mortgage claims the Foundry with its stock-in-trade, machinery and office furniture, etc., machinery, such as, Lathes 8-10 and 12 feet long, plain shaping and drilling machines, 25 H.P. motor, shearing machine complete, screw machine, double slider power press, Furniture, office table cupboards, benches, chairs, stools lamps lights belonging to Mohanlal Ugarchand trading under the name of Messrs. Balaram Nathubhai and Co.

Also furniture which will be sold separately consisting of tables, chairs, benches, cupboards, etc.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 10th June, 1924.

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS

122 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 20521.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 15TH INSTANT AT 10 A.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household teak and blackwood carved furniture by Messrs. John Roberts, Deoji Kanji, and other well-known makers, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 15th instant at 10 a.m. (S. T.) at Colaba Cuffe Parade, Kitteridge Road, opposite Colaba Station, valuable and handsome made to order household teak and blackwood carved furniture by the abovementioned well-known makers, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, Indian silverware, rich carpets, ice box, full iron framed sweet-toned cottage piano, etc., etc.

The property of an European gentleman proceeding home.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th June, 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Telephone No. 25152.

Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 14th June, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Y. W. C. A. Building, Mayo Road, near Bandstand, made-to-order household furniture, such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, rich tapestry lined Chesterfield and drawing room suites, cabinets, showcases, office tables, teapoys, 30 iron beds, mirror and panelled door almyrahs, dressing table and chest of drawers, Singer sewing machines, marble top washing tables, English ice box, cane furniture, glass, crockery, plated ware, etc.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th June, 1924.

MESSRS. JEHANGIR R. DUBASH

Under Instruction from the A. D. S. and T. Messrs. JEHANGIR R. DUBASH will sell by Public Auction the following Articles at Barracks Master's Yard, Colaba at 2 p.m. on the 13th June, 1924. Cash Payment will be required on the lots being knocked down. The A. D. S. and T. reserves himself the right of accepting or rejecting the offers.

(1) One small screw cutting sliding and surfacing lathe with change wheels and accessories.
(2) One drilling machine on stand.
(3) One blowing fan of sorts.
(4) A quantity of worn parts and accessories for miscellaneous makes of motor Vehicles.
(5) A quantity of worn parts and accessories for miscellaneous makes of motor Vehicles.
(6) A quantity of worn parts and accessories for miscellaneous makes of motor Vehicles.
(7) A quantity of worn tyres i.e., covers and tubes.
(8) A quantity of worn solid tyres.
(9) A quantity of B. S. A. Motor cycle, spares unused.
(10) A quantity of 20 H. P. Vulcan spares unused.

Bombay, 10th June, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

Under Public Patronage

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali

Founded by

Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.

Poona :—Laxmi-Vilas Theatre.

Wednesday 11th June 1924 at 9-30 p. m.

MUKANAYAK.

Proprietors: Pendharkar and Chapekar

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 P. M.

"A TALE OF TWO CITIES"

CHARLES DICKENS' MASTERPIECE

FEATURING WILLIAM FARNUM.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"MARRIED LIFE"

Starring BEN TURPIN

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

BEN TURPIN

IN

"THE SHRIEK OF ARABY"

NOVELTY

PRESENTS TO-NIGHT

QUEEN OF THE WORLD'S SCREEN

CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG

STABS ACTOR. Accident occurs during one of the mighty Dramatic moments.

FOR THE SOUL OF RAFAEL

BY MARAH ELLIS RYAN

THE BIG PICTURE OF THE YEAR THAT YOU **MUST NOT MISS**

Book early.

TO-DAY AND DURING THE-WEEK

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM

Presents

SANYASI

A HINDU SOCIETY PHOTO-PLAY

Produced by

Majestic Films Co.,

Under the personal Supervision of

Mr. ARDESHIR M. IRANI

Depicting the mean tricks of a faithless friend, the faithful services of an old domestic, successful attempts of a loving wife to prove her husband's innocence, etc.

Time and prices as usual.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

Presents

MADAN PRODUCTION

" VIR—BHARAT "

in 5 reels

PATHE—COMEDY

LOOK OUT—NEXT WEEK

Kohinoor Super Production

" VISMI—SADI "

Daily :—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

Saturday, and Sunday, Extra Show at 3-30 p. m. Price as usual.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

GLOBE.

COMING! COMING!

Saturday 14th June 1924

PATHE'S GREATEST & LATEST SERIAL

HAUNTED VALLEY

Featuring

The World's Favourite

RUTH ROLAND

For the 1st Time in India.

GLOBE.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 9.

Luneburg, Mahr, Java.
Meerkerk Coer Kemp, Rotterdam.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Olympia, Duncan, Liverpool.
Perim, Norman, London.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Durenda for London.
Steamer Englistan for Jeddah.

S. S. Luneberg :—The steamer Luneburg, 5,775 tons, Captain K. Mahr, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S. S. Meerkerk :—The E. D. Sassoon Coy.'s steamer Meerkerk, 4,885 tons, Captain R. Coer Kemp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rotterdam, with a general cargo.

S. S. Olympia :—The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3,298 tons, Captain R. Duncan, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Perim :—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Perim, 4,779 tons, Captain W. H. Norman, will sail to-day from harbour for London, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY June 9.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Haliartus, 3,255, L'pool, 14/6, J F & Co.
2 Naldera, 5794, London 21/6, M M & Co.
4 Castalia 4083 L'pool, 26/6, Graham & Co.
5 Alps Maru, 4,162, Kobe, 9/6, O S Kaisha.
7 Dalgoma 3517 K'chi, 13/6 M M & Co.
10 Karoa, 3607, E A Ports, 11/6, M M and Co.
11 Arioste, 2,760, Hull, NF, J F & Co.
12 Ockenfels, 4681, NF, 14-6, I Edwards Ltd.
13 Crisfield, 4688, New York, N F, Vol Bros.
14 Dongola, 4742, Aden 14/6, M M and Co.
15 Asia, 4,460, Genoa 15/6, M Italiana.

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Bandra, 1877, P Gulf 11/6 M M and Co
8 Mirzapore, 4135, N F, M M & Co.
9 Jeypore, 3209 NF, 12-6, M M and Co.
10 & 11 Axenfels, 3,304, K'chi, 17/6, I Edwards Ltd.
14 Aufas, 3,590, K'chi, N.F, I. Triestino
15 Homeyun, 2732, Jeddah, N F T M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Varela, 1932, Basra, N F, M M and Co.
B Barjora, 1,908, Burma, 18/6, M M & Co.
C & 2 Chinkoa, 3,295 N F, NF, M M Co.
F Jeddah 2923, Jeddah 12/6 T M & Co.
M Chakla, 1727, N F., N.F., M M and Co.
N Jalavijaya, 2,297, Moulmein, 11/6, Scindia S N Co.
P Siljam 2729 Dunkirk, N F T M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Malwa due about 13th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 27th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 4th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 11th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 25th July, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Merkara due about 16th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Malda due about 28th July Agent B I S N Co.
Modasa due about 30th June Agent B I S N Co.
Dalgoma due about 6th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Manela due about 14th July, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Karachi due about 13th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Cairo due about 20th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Scindia due about 23rd July, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 25th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Castalia due about 8th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Vigo due about 16th June, Agent James Finlay and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 7th June, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Ridderkerk due about 28th June, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Konderkerk due about 18th July, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Streefkerk due about 6th August, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tugela due about 16th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th June Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Capo-di-Monti due about 22nd June, Agent M Italiana.

Sparking PLUG BRUSH!

A very handy article to clean your sparking plugs with. Has strong wire for grease and dirt, bristle hair for finer parts and two tempered thin flat steels with which to reach inaccessible parts.

Re. 1-0 each.

THE

ADVANCE MOTOR Co.

Specialists.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Wire : "Automotive." Phone 26106.

Africa due about 3rd July, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Homestead due about 15th June, Agent Volkart Bros.
Lepanto due about 12th June Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Hakodate Maru due about 8th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Argun Maru due about 10th June Agent O S Kaisha.
Wakasa Maru due about 14th June Agent N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru due about 25th June, Agent O S Kaisha.
Tamba Maru due about 25th June, Agent N Y Kaisha
Sumatra Maru due about 11th July, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Nagpore due about 13th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Alipore due about 25th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 29th June, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 14th June, Agent B S N Co.

EXPORTS.

June 9.

S. S. Naldera for London :—123 cwts gum tragacanth, H M S Shustry, 4 bundles lamb skins, H S Ayezdi, 18 bales cow hides, P E Boyce and Sons.

S. S. Corfecastle for Hull :—3,190 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Olympia for Marseilles :—1,000 cwts Castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

S. S. Haliartus for Antwerp :—1,800 tons manganese ore, Cox and King's Shipping Agency.

S. S. Ockenfels for Hamburg :—440 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co, 79 bales cotton fly, V A Save, 100 bales sewri cotton, P Pallanji, 75 drums fish oil, L Ebrahimji, 100 cwts kangseed, Volkart Bros, 30 cwts buffalo horns The Asian Transit Co.

S. S. Ockenfels for Antwerp :—1,500 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

For Rotterdam :—4,000 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros, 55 bales cotton raw, M Amersey and Co.

For Ghent :—110 bales cotton raw, K Dewchand and Co, 220 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.

S. S. Aufora for Naples :—5,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

For Genoa :—220 bales cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha, 660 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co, 37,000 cwts Linseed 3,500 cwts Rapeseed, 1,100 cwts Castorseed 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros, 100 tons old iron turnings, M Moolchand and Co, 330 bales cotton, H M Mehta and Co, 300 bales cotton, The Bombay Co 4 cases Indian tea, Cox and King's Shipping Agency.

S. S. Crisfield for New York :—99 cwts gum kanaya, N Mulji & Co, 5,700 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros, 1 bundle lamb skins, A H Diab.

S. S. Asia for Genoa :—55 bales cotton G K Kaisha, 110 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co.

S. S. Durenda for Havre :—2,000 cwts Linseed, L Dreyfus and Co, 5,000 cwts Linseed, Volkart Bros, 2,000 cwts crushed myrabolams, F F Campbell and Co, 50 bales hemp D M Doongaji.

For Antwerp :—1,000 cwts myrabolams, F F Campbell and Co.

S. S. Jaypore, for Kobe :—291 bales cotton N Futehally and Co, 241 bales cotton Gobhai Karanjia Ltd.

For Shanghai :—100 bales cotton, K M Nathoo.

S. S. Alps Maru for Osaka :—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha, 500 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

For Moji :—139 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

For Hongkong :—81 cwts myrabollams, J Malsee.

IMPORTS.

June 9.

Supplementary of S. S. City of Canterbury, from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co :—17 casks Tiles, 580 casks China clay, 68 cases cotton yarn, 70 cases Cigarettes 300 cases Lub. grease, 10½ brls Lub. grease 70 brls mineral Lub. oil, 100 Loose, 50 bdles Earthenware, 119 bdles G C Sheet, 60 drs bleaching Powder, 18 drs Caustic soda.

S. S. Bamora from Busrah, Agents British India S N Co. Ltd :—999 boxes wet dates.

From Mohmerah :—24 bags gum, 354 bdles wool.

From Bushire :—35 bags attari, 30 bags gum tragacanth, 81 bags almonds, 3 bdles specie, 40 bdles skin.

From Muscat :—3 bdles specie, 16 bdles salted fish, 1,307 bags sardines, 50 bags dry dates.

From B. Abbas :—38 bdles wool.

From Karachi :—100 cases ghee, 46 cases salted fish, 237 cases Raisins, 19 bdles raisins 32 Pkts figs, 25 cases kissmiss, 30 cases J Whisky, 400 bales jute twine, 2,627 bags Rice, 31 bags Pista, 174 bags gram, 254 bags gram dall, 296 bags M sugar, 30 bags Bonedust, 114 bales cotton, 25 cases grapes.

S. S. Arisol from Hull, Agents James Finlay and Co :—15 cases cotton, 64 cases oil Varnish, 450 brls alum, 100 drs Paint, 381 cases Paint, 2,192 kegs Paint, 58 cases dry colour, 96 drs Water Paint, 100 drs dis. fluid, 139 cases dis. fluid 30 kegs dis. Powder, 495 drs Linseed oil, 150 drs Turp subst. deck, 20 drs coal tar, 20 casks colour, 247 cases colour.

From Middlesbrough :—1,988 plats Hard Spelter, 3,584 bdles G corr. sheet, 13 bdles expanded metal.

S. S. City of Manchester from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co :—4,020 bdles G C Sheet, 250 bdles G Plain Sheet, 25 bales Paper.

RAJPUT CONFERENCE AT VARTEJ,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, June 9.

Arrangements to hold the Rajput Conference at Vartoj near Bhavnagar are nearing completion. A pandal for the meetings of men and one for women are ready as well sheds for delegates and visitors. About ten thousand Rajputs are expected to arrive from outside including some Thakore Sahebs. The Thakore Sahebs of Palitana and Virpur are coming as also Darbarsaheb Vajsurvala of Bagasra. Mrs. Gandhi, Messrs. Devdass Gandhi, and Vallabbhai Patel are all coming. The President Elect Manubhabhai of Cher is arriving on the eleventh morning. About 1,000 people have already arrived including about 500 volunteers. The most remarkable feature of this whole show is enthusiasm and love of volunteers. For this whole work of the camp construction, etc., not one cooly has been engaged and not one pie spent after wages. When the river had to be bridged volunteers finished it in one day.

Sir Shadi Lal, Chief Justice of Lahore High Court left Lahore last night for Bombay whence he sails for England by S. S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on 7th June. Sir Shadi Lal will make a three months' tour in England and Continent.—A. P.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 9.

The Monsoon remains weak in the South-east Arabian Sea but a fairly widespread rainfall has occurred in the Deccan Plateau.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, North Hyderabad, Malabar, Madras Deccan and local in Bengal, West Rajaputana, Berar, Konkan, South Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma Bombay Deccan, Mysore, Southeast Madras and North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts are :—Victoria Point, one inch; Mergui, three; Akyab two; Myitkyina, one and half; Bhame, Sibsagar, Silchar and Shillong, one; Gauhati, two; Cherrapunji, five; Cox's Bazar, one; Mymensingh, two; Jaipaiguri seven; Karwar and Hyderabad Deccan, a half; Raichur, three-quarters; Bangalore and Mangalore, two; Madras, Bellary and Kurnool, a half.

Forecast :—Extension in the Central Provinces and Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 8 June, 1924

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.618 in
Temperature of Air	88.4	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	79.7	"
Dew Point	75.8	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	67%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	4.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air ..	93.7	"
Minimum	84 0	"
General direction of Wind from Midnight to Midnight	WNW,W.	
Movement of Wind from mid night to midnight	155	miles

Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 9th 0.00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	June	h. m.	ft. in.	June	h. m.	ft. in
M.	9	50 24	3 14	9	22 30	8 10
		34 24	8			18 5
Tu.	10	2 59	24 6	10	9 55	19 11
		15 40	26 5		23 36	
W.	11	4 0	24 3	11	11 15	19 19
		16 33	26 3			26
Th.	12	5 13	24 5	12	58 1	19 8
		17 31	26 2		15 20	
F.	13	6 32	1 11	13	1 32	1
		18 34	1		2 46	10
Sat.	14	7 51	25 11	14	46 12	7 7
		19 38	26 8		19 18	19 8
S.	15	9 45	28 4	15	3 12	15 5
		21 35	27 6		15 47	18 10

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 9th June 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and in the north and east of the province humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the whole of the division and the minimum at Delhi only. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 115 degrees at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the whole of the province and the minimum in the west of the division only. The thermometer rose yesterday to 116 degrees at Jhansi and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner reports 0.10 of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is locally in defect in Rajputana. Temperature was slightly higher than usual in Rajputana. A maximum temperature of 118 degrees was recorded yesterday at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in Cutch and at Bhavnagar Para. Day temperature was above normal in Central India West; night temperature was higher than usual at Indore and lower at Baij. The highest temperature in the division was 100 degrees at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Akola has had 0.35" of rain. Skies are in general moderatey to heavily clouded and the air is drier than usual. Temperature was on the average about 7 degrees above normal. Chanda recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 116 degrees.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.45" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and at Bombay humidity is in defect. Temperature was almost normal except at Karwar, where the maximum was higher than usual. At Bombay, the maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 93.7 degrees (4 degrees above normal) and the minimum 84.3 degrees (4 degrees above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmadnagar has had 0.31" of rain, Nizamabad 0.28" and Hyderabad 0.67". Skies are in general heavily clouded and in the Bombay Deccan humidity is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in east Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan; the minimum was almost normal in the whole of the division. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 111 degrees at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Numerous thunderstorms have occurred in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Madras Deccan and Hyderabad and local in Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Rajputana, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast. The principal amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 2.05", Calicut 0.42", Trivandrum 0.29", Bangalore 1.83", Bellary 0.62", Cuddapah 0.31", Madras 0.42" and Masulipatam 0.16". Temperature continues abnormally high in the central parts of the country.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to increase in the Bombay Deccan and extend in the central parts of the country.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 8th June 1924 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has receded temporarily from Malabar but has again extended into Arakan and southeast Bengal. Temperature is markedly higher than usual from Hyderabad to west Bengal. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma and Assam and local in Bengal and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Kashmir Gujarat and the Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts were :—Victoria point, Kyaukpyu one inch; Akyab three, Lashio one; Bhamo three; Shillong one; Cherrapunji, Sibsagar one and a half; Chittagong four; Narayanganj two; Noakhali one and a half; Jessore one; Rajkot three, Mangalore one.

Summary of the forecast of the monsoon rainfall for 1924 :—(1) There will probably be some delay in the establishment of the Arabian Sea monsoon particularly in north-west India. (2) In the rainfall of the Peninsula an excess may be expected. (3) The indications for north-west India are conflicting but in spite of heavy snowfall the rains there are likely to be normal or in excess.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 9TH OF JUNE 1924.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hr.	Minimum of past 24 hr.	Rainfall. Total 1st June	Departure 1st June to date
Punjab—				
Multan ..	114 5	86.9	0	—0.05
Rawalpindi ..	107.2	70.5	0	—0.30
Lahore ..	111.8	78.2	0	—0.09
Hissar ..	114.0	84.2	0	—0.19
Ambala ..	113.8	89.7	0	—0.11
Delhi ..	111.8	89.3	0	—0.24
United Provinces—				
Agra ..	115.4	91.5	0	—0.03
Mainpuri ..	..	..	0	0
Jhansi ..	115.0	93.2	0	—0.63
Cawnpore ..	114.1	82.7	0	—0.33
Allahabad ..	116.1	84.0	0	—0.15
Sind—				
Jacobabad ..	117.9	83.4	0	—0 02
Karachi ..	91.7	81.8	0	—0.16
Rajputana—				
Ajmer ..	105.8	88.8	0	—0.13
Jaipur ..	110.3	82.7	0	—0.13
Kotah ..	111.8	92.6	0	—0.49
Mouns Abu ..	87.2	73.2	0.82	+0 73
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj ..	100.2	69.1	0.07	—0.7
Dwarka ..	89.8	83.2	0	—0.22
Veraval ..	88.1	82.6	0.06	—0 23
Rajkot ..	102.3	78.5	3.40	+3 25
Bhavnagar Para	105.2	81.5	0	—0.52
Gujarat—				
Surat ..	94.7	83.4	0	—0.47
Ahmedabad ..	102.4	83.1	0 01	—0.01
Deesa ..	109.0	82.0	0.56	+0.46
Central India West—				
Neemuch ..	107.1	83.0	0	—0.29
Indore ..	104.9	82.7	0	—0.85
Central Province—				
Jubbulpore ..	111.9	85 9	0	—0.12
Saugor ..	111 2	89 6	0	—0.—
Hoshangabad ..	110.4	89.6	0	—0.80
Khandwa ..	108 4	85.1	0	—0.83
Akola ..	109 5	80.6	0 35	—0.83
Amraoti ..	111.2	83.8	0	—1.24
Nagpur ..	114.5	91.2	0	—1.61
Chanda ..	116.4	92.2	0	—1.22
Raipur ..	112.9	90.9	0	—1.03
Konkan—				
Bombay ..	93.7	84.3	0	—2.97
Ratnagiri ..	20.3	82.2	0 04	—6.76
Mormugao ..	89.9	78.2	0.94	—5.40
Karwar ..	92.0	77.1	3.47	—6.52
Bombay Decan—				
Malegaon ..	100.8	77.6	0	—1.19
Ahmednagar ..	92.8	70.5	0 48	—1.34
Poona ..	95.4	72.7	0 51	—0.84
Sholapur ..	99.7	73.5	0 07	—1.42
Bijapur ..	102 9	71.9	0 04	—1.26
Belgaum ..	92.9	72.0	0.09	—2.17
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad ..	102 2	77.2	0	—1.96
Nizamabad (Indr) ..	111.3	78.8	0.28	—0.35
Hyderabad ..	104.1	74.5	0.79	—0.48
Malabar—				
Mangalore ..	90.1	75.3	2.92	+0 03
Calicut ..	87.3	73.1	14.34	+4 55
Cochin ..	86.3	79.5	17.12	+9.08
Ceylon—				
Colombo ..	84.9	77.3	4.24	+0.91
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam ..	102.2	73.8	0 16	—1.08
Bellary ..	103.3	74.5	1.06	+0.28
Cuddapah ..	103.0	75.3	0.35	—0.58
Madras ..	107.1	78.0	0 42	—0.17
Bangalore ..	94.0	64.8	2.99	+1.58
Coimbatore ..	89.1	74.5	2.75	+2.36
Trichinopoly ..	102.4	80.7	0	—0.53
Negapatam ..	97.2	82.7	0	—0.34

COCOGEM

IS COCOGEM ECONOMICAL.

COCOGEM is priced low. The universal price in India is from 13 as. per lb., in one lb., tins to 11 as. per lb., in 36 lb. tins. Compare this price with adulterated ghee, which varies from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-4 per lb. and butter from Rs. 1-2 to Rs. 1-4 per lb.

COCOGEM tins contain full nett weight. Loose ghee and butter are always short weighted, especially when sold in small quantities.

COCOGEM is 100 per cent. pure vegetable shortening. Butter contains 15 to 20 per cent. water that is absolutely wasted in cooking or producing ghee. Thus Cocogem is exceedingly economical.

Capitalise your Canniness: Cook with COCOGEM.

Sole Distributors for Bombay,

(excluding Sindh),

NOWROJI HORMASJI & CO.,

227, Frere Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

16

A QUICK RETURN TOLOST POWER.

ANANGA PROBHA

YAKUTI

ensures by restoring and retaining the vital fluid lost due to old age and excesses of youth. This Shastric preparation of musk, gold and makardwajarasa, infuses vigour and virility into the most incapable and impotent making them active and strong in a very short time. Price a phial of 30 pills as Re. 10.

Descriptive pamphlet sent free.

RAJVAIDYA NARAYANJI KESHABJI.

177, (B) Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

393, Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 9.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 29/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 5/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 545.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 605.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 595.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 129.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 174

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 239

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 331.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.31-1/16.
London—Paris Frcs 84.90.
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.80.
London—Brussels Frcs 97.40.
London—Rome Liras 99.10.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

	London, June 7.
Telegraph Transfers ..	..1/4 15/16 Firm.
Bar Gold	..
Bar Silver Spot ..	..35 1/16 Quiet.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 9.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/4 29/32
Bank Demand	1/4 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 1/8
Fcs. Demand	560
American Dollars	331
Hongkong Dollars	174
Shanghai	239
Japan	134
Singapore	167

Market Steady.

	London, June 7.
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	84.90
Rentes 3 per cent	
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/16
" " 2 months hence ..	34 13/16

Closing Tone of Silver.—Very quiet.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7 1923.

Interest day to day loans.. ..	1 1/2
Interest 7 days market loans ..	2 3/8

London markets are closed to day and to morrow.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, June 7.
Stockholm	16.25
Christiania	31.81
Amsterdam	11.52
Switzerland	24.56
Belgium	97.62
Athens	244.50

	New York, June 7.
Demand Bills	430.87
	London, June 7.
Exchange on London in Paris ..	84.90
" " " Germany	18,100,000,000,00
" " " " Italy ..	09.32

BULLION.

Bombay, June 9.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16-2.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16-2-3.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25-10-6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25-10-9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25-11-9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 83-5.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 83-3.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 83-15.

London, June 7.

Bar gold ready s. 95-9
Silver ready d. 35-1.
Silver forward d. 34-13.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—India and China bought,—to cover sales, America sold.

GOLD.

Bombay, June 9.

Ready :—25—10—3 .. .. ..

Vaida Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Jeth 25-11-0 ..	25-10-3		25—10-3
Asad 25-12-0 ..	25-11-6		25—11—6

Teji Mandi :— .. .. ..
Jeth 0—2—0
Asad 0—5—0 .. .. ..
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER

Bombay, June 9.

Ready :—83—5—0.

Vaida.	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Jeth	83-3-0	83-7-0		83—7—0
Asad	83-11-0	83-15-0		83—15—0

Teji Mandi.
Jeth 0—11—0
Asad 1—12—0
Tone—Market Steady.

MOCATTA'S SILVER REPORT.

LONDON, June 5.

In addition to the Continental buying and bears covering, announcement of U.S.A. purchase of further 14 1/2 million ounces of silver to complete the Pittman Act had hardening effect and sellers became very scarce. Bill authorising this purchase has not yet been approved by the House of Representatives and some time will elapse before this demand comes in market. On this fact being realised together with lull in this fact being realised together with full in Continental buying market displayed sagging tendency. To-day however there was more demand and price recovered. Rates on India and China are better. Prospects of monsoon are more satisfactory and in view of Continental requirements undertone is very good.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

June 9.

To-day Reuter reported an advance of 5 points in old crops and a decline of 5 to 11 points in new crops in New York futures. Liverpool market was closed on the 7th inst.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 7th instant as under:—

"Weather favourable. Near months showing greater resistance."

Owing to a small decline being reported in New York futures the Marwari bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 530½ i.e. Rs. 3½ lower than Saturday's closing rate for F G Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses and jobbers were sellers and the market declined to Rs. 529. Buying by other Commission Houses raised the prices to Rs. 530. On scattered selling the market gave way to Rs. 528 but again improved to Rs. 529½ on prominent Shroffs buying, and closed at Rs. 529 at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 530½ and closed steady at Rs. 531 on Shroffs and Commission Houses buying. One Japanese House bought Oomra July and December/January delivery.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 567 and gradually declining to Rs. 565 on Shroffs and Commission Houses selling closed steady at Rs. 566½ at 4 p.m. Whilst Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 495 and went up to Rs. 497 on buying by Shroffs and one Japanese House and after fluctuating within a small range closed at Rs. 496½. F G Bengal July and December/January were nominally quoted at Rs. 538 and Rs. 448 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady on Saturday last and the demand was moderate. About 3,000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 9.

		6-30 P.M
Fully Good Broach	April/May	531
Fully Good Bengal	July ..	541
Fully Good Bengal	Dec Janry	451
Fine Oomra	..July ..	567 1/2
Fine Oomra	..Decr/Janry..	497 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 9.

Description, Super-Fine.	F. F.	Good G.	F. G.	F. M. G.
Bengal and Sindh Punjab	575	560	545	530
M. G. Oomra No. 3	590	575	560	..
M. G. Broach	630	615	600	590
M. G. Southerns	..	620	610	600 590
M. G. Mathia	580	565	550	..
M. G. Khandesh	585	570	555	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

	Bombay, June 9.
Fully Good Broach April/May	529
" " Bengal July ..	542
" Dec./January ..	452
Fine Oomra July ..	567
" " Dec./Jan. ..	496
Good Southerns May/June ..	590
" " Aug./Sept. ..	595

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

9th June 1924.

New York Market 7th June, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
28.40	July			28.45	+05
26.03	Oct.	25.98—05		25.98	—05
25.32	Dec.			25.25	—07
25.09	Jan.			24.98	—11

Telegraphic market advices: October highest 26.15, lowest 25.94, range .21 points. Idle featureless market.

Liverpool Market 7th June was closed.

Telegraphic market advices: Our travelling man wires from Texas: "Grand valley one to four feet high, 25 per cent fairly well fruited, should open middle of July. Weevil plentiful and increasing. Crop is in bad condition. Fully ten per cent must be abandoned. Must have continued dry weather to make crop."

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under:—

"Crop advices mostly bullish."

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Slow and limited demand for cloth yarns:—Irregular and quiet Water Twist 2/2½, Printers Cloth 47/6.

CUBANSU GAR.

Cuban Sugar 17/6 June Sellers.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 9.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 68/4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 98/3.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99/2
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/4
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/10.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/15.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/14.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 105
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/10
4 per cent Port Trust due 1971 Rs. 78-8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78.

SHARES.

Bombay, June 9.

The Share Market remained closed to-day.

AMERICAN MARKET, CLOSING PRICES.

	New York, June 7. To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York July ..	28.45+.05
Oct. ..	25.98—.05
Dec. ..	25.25—.07
Jan. ..	24.98—.11

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 7.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports .	5,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	
" Exports to Continent ..	1,000
Futures at New York	
" " " July ..	28.45+.05
" " " October ..	25.98—.05
" " " Dec.	25.25—.07
" " " Jan.	24.98—.11
Spot Cotton at New York ..	29.45+.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	29.55—
Futures " " July	25.32+.02
" " " Oct.	25.12—10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	14 5/16
Demand Bills	
Silver Foreign Mined	67

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

	Bales.
Total in Sight	10,820,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	212,000
East Indian " "	324,000
American " "	1,390,000
Other " "	173,000
Total Sales	29,000
East Indian Sales	400
East Indian Stock	110,000
" " Forwarded	4,500
" " Actual Export ..	100
" " Imports	4,000
" " Speculation ..	2,900
American Afloat	20,000
East Indian Afloat	118,000
Total Afloat	131,000

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, June 9.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 0 0	6 7 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 0 0	6 6 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	48 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	9 12 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 8 0	9 15 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	11 11 0	12 3 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	11 5 0	11 13 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	79 0 0	16 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	74 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed Gajar-50-50 ..	70 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Black	66 0 0	13 8 0
Poppyseed, White ..	11 8 0	12 2 0
Groundnuts	73 0 0	..
Mowraseed	8 4 0	8 8 0
Barley	35 0 0	..
Castorseed	74 0 0	15 2 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	40 0 0	5 9 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, August/September	7 2 3	
Linseed Sept.	12 11 6	
Groundnuts J/J ..	72 8 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/J	15 12 0	
Gujrat Castor Seed Asad	74 6 0	
Cotton Seed J/J ..	5 9 0	

SEEDS.

Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata Argentine for June/July shipment to Hull at £17 5/8 and in Cottonseed Egyptian Sakellaridis for July shipment at £11.11. 3. Linseed, Quiet. Cottonseed, quiet. Linseed Oil, quiet. Wheat, steady. Rice, quiet.

Barnejore Jute Factory made a net profit of 76785 for the year ending 31st March, and declared total dividend of 25 per cent. and carried forward to the next year's account 11535.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed steady but quiet at £17 5/8 paid for June/July shipment.

Cottonseed Bombay £10 June/July sellers. Castorseed Bombay £25 June/July sellers.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Hussain Abdul Rehman & Co.).

Bombay, June 9.

Spot prices record a drop of 2 annas per cwt. in Saturday's closing quotations. There is a light stock and low purchase demand, to-day's offtake for local consumptions amounting to 2,000 bags.

New Crop Market has opened round about Saturday's closing levels and has ruled steady with small fluctuations of a pence or two in Near Positions (June Shipment), with little business doing.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar Ready Rs. 23/12 per cwt.

Fine White Shipment June sh. 20/10 per cwt. F B H.

Fine White Java Shipment June/July sh. 20/6 per cwt F B H

Fine White Java Shipment July/September sh. 20/3 per cwt. F B H.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 9.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 7th June, 1924.

Cotton	2668 Bales
Wheat	27052 Cwts
Linseed	19262 "
Rapeseed etc	1340 "
Gingellyseed	182 "
Poppyseed	60 "
Groundnuts	1029 "
Castorseed	1212 "
Rice	11473 "
Myrabollams	1435 "
Cottonseed	5275 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	1934 "
Juwar	1477 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	1635 "
Bajri	3764 "
Coal	1955 Tons

BARLEY.

Barley Karachi 32/9 June/July sellers.

LONDON, June 5.

Exchange Continental Centres.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Belgium 98.12.
Athens 240.50.

BRASS.

Bombay June. 9.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	65	0	0
Do	1	62	0	0
Do ..	1 1/4	62	0	0
Do	1 1/2	62	0	0
Do	1 3/4	62	0	0
Do	2	62	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, June. 9.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3/4	70	0	0
Copper	1/	70	0	0
Copper	1 1/4	70	0	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	69	0	0
Copper	1 3/4	69	0	0
Copper	2/	69	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	0	0
Panchteka Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Kisi		66	0	0
Lead, Country		18	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4 60—8				
" " "	1	59	0	0
" " "	1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2	59	0	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		68	0	0
American Copper 3/4 70				
" " "	1, 1/4	70	8	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 9.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand .. ..No.	14 1/2	1	0	0
Kilachand .. ..No.	20 1/2	1	2	9
Currimbhai .. ..No.	12 1/2	0	15	3
Elphinstone .. ..No.	12 1/2	0	15	6
David .. ..No.	10 1/2	0	15	3
Shapurji .. ..No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Trikamdas .. ..No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Sattara .. ..No.	10 1/4	0	15	3
Shapurji .. ..No.	6 1/2	0	13	3
Light-house .. ..No.	6 1/2	0	13	0
Japan .. .. ..No.	40-1	1	11	9
Japan .. .. ..No.	42-2	1	14	6
Japan .. .. ..No.	20	1	3	6
Japan .. .. ..No.	32	1	8	9

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, June 9,

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi :—	1	2	0
Textile	1	1	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	1	6
Elphinstone	1	1	6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches			
Standard per lb.	1	8	6
Century per lb.	1	7	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	8	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Textile per lb.	1	8	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	7	9
Pearl per lb.	1	8	3
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb. ..	1	6	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	7	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	8	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth + Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	9
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	6
Century (Bugle) per lb	1	6	6
Diamond Chula	1	5	6
Salita.—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	6	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	6	9
Dhoties 7, 8 and 9 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	10	0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	6
Dhoties 10 yards —			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	3
Textiles (Bicycle per lb.	1	7	9
Check Grey Drill :—			
Standard per piece	6	12	0
Phoenix per pece	6	12	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	12	0
Hindustan per piece	7	3	0
Bleached Check			
Kasturchand per piece	7	14	0
Bombay United per piece ..	7	14	0
Black Check—			
Textile per piece	8	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124			
Pearl	12	6	0
Hindustan	12	12	0

CAUSE LIST.

(TUESDAY, June 10.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR A. MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1602-21—Mulla and M. Dadabhoy Framji Cama and others v Ahmed Haji Ismail Kurliad and others, Dikshit M and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1263-20—N C Dalal and Co, Onker Sha Hira Sha v Ganpatram Karmaji and ors, Mehta L and Co.

1264-20—N C Dalal and Co, Tanasha Rajaji v Ganpatram Karmaji and ors, Mehta L and Co.

56-22—M B Chothia, Abdul Kadar and another v Lakhmichand Lalchand and others, Jamsetji R and D.

53-22—M B Chothia, Abdul Kadar and another v Lakhmichand Lalchand and others, Jamsetji R and D.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

4124-23—Raghvaya N and Co, Burjorji Dorabji Baria v Mahomedally Abdulla Rajkotwalla, Mehta L and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

190-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Lakhmichand Khetsy v Ganpat Abaji Tate and another.

LONG CAUSES.

3309-22—Dabholker and J. Hira Govind v Shivram Hashu and others, Smetham B and L.

2894-23—Daphtary F and D, William Erskine Mawhood and others, v Vallaji Abdulalli Kutyanawalla, Payne and Co.

2135-22—Crawford B and Co, E Spinner and Co v V Zalli Koper and Co, Payne and Co.

2832-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Matubhai M Shah v Jethabhoy Narsy, Amin and D.

2785-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Kilabhai Maneklal Shah v Jethabhoy Narsy, Amin and D.

3266-21—Ferreira and V, Kanji Purshottam v Laxmidas Gordhandas, Merwanji K and Co.

S C Ct 1204/12855-21—Dullas and Co, S Meher Bux v A Durst, Manubhai and Co.

2097-21—Pandia and Co., Devsi Horpat v J D Dholandas and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

3403-21—Madhavji and Co, N H Moos v Shamji Anandji, Vachha and Co.

2003-21—Dubash and Co, Toharmal Uttamchand v Nathuram Shivnarayan and others

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

4427-23—Payne and Co, H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan v Aishabai widow of Abdul Kader Latiff and ors.

4888-23—Madhowji and Co, Rai Bahadur Baldeodas Shivnarayan v The Adar Electrical and Engineering Co.

420-24—Tyabji D and Co, Shaikh Mahomed Shaikh Yusuf v Kaderbhoy Dossaji.

642-24—Ferreira and V, Ratilal Purshotamdas and ors v Yeshwant Ramchandra and ors.

646-24—Soonderdas and Co, Ardeshir Jamsetji Vassigara v Pestonji Navroji Driver.

4653-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Babubhai Hirachand v Vora Essofali Valji and ors.

5190-23—Mehta L and Co, Bai Tulsakuvri widow v Hormusji Cursetji General and anr, Wadia G and Co.

162-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Navroji Cursetji Postwalla v Bhagwandas Laxmichand, Motichand and D.

335-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotam Kanji v Liladhar Kalidas.

647-24—Payne and Co, Haji Abdulla Haji Mahomed and Bros v Maltari Husan Moosa and ors, Khandwalla and Chh.

653-24—Thatte and Co, Adam Haji Esmail v Latif Baba Kazi.

669-24—Dastur and Co, Linshaw M Dastoor and Co v The Bombay Stationery Equipment Co, Rustomji and G.

702-24—Shroff and L, Sorabji Hormusji Bode and anr v The Auto-Importing Co.

2656-22—Urmalla P and P, Hasham Premji v Doongersey Darya and another, Raghavaya N and Co.

273-24—Tayabji D and Co, Haji Jusab Haji Issak v Akbaralli Mohomedali and another, Malvi M R and Co.

5094-23—M B Maniar and Co, N H Moos v Onkarji Kasturchand and others, Amin and D, Vachha and Co.

284-24—Merwanji K and Co, Pirozshaw Hormusji Wadia v Baboo Gajadhar and others, Judah and S.

535-24—M B Chothia, Sheth Thakoredas Panachand v Haji Suleman Haji Ahmed and others.

579-24—Nanavaty and Co, Hargovindas Vithaldas v Vora Samsudin Jiwabhai, Jamsetji R and D.

769-24—Amarchand and M. Premchand Kallianchand and others v Dayabhai Punachand.

770-24—Purnanand C and J, Chhiba Curson Patel v Byramji Pestonji Dantra and others, In Person.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4653-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Dunichand Juma v Pudamsey Ratansey Kanji and others, Amin and D, Mulla and M, Daphtary F and F, Soonderdas and Co.

4656-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Dunichand Juma v Pudamsey Ratansey Kanji and others, Amin and D, Mulla and M, Soonderdas and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

4672-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Dunichand Jewa v Pudamsey Ratansey Kanji and otheds, Amin and D, Mulla and M, Soonderdas and Co.

4673-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Dunichand Juma, v Jetharam Nathuram, Bhaishanker K and G.

4875-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Vallabhdas Mulji v Pranshanker Narbheshanker Ghellabhai and others, Pandia and Co., Mulla and M.

5169-21—Matubhai J and M, N H Moos v Shivlingapa Chenapa Mahgood, Manilai and K.

5260-21—Manubhai and Co, Jamnadas Vithaldas and Co, v Popat Nemchand and Co, Vrajlal and Co, Thakoredas and D.

3033-23—Reid and Co, Balwant Yeshwant Khistry v T Betlie Shah Giltani, Crawford B and Co.

5275-22—Mulla and M, International Banking Corporation v J Burjorji and Co, Madhowji and Co.

5281-21—Amin and D, Amtullahoo widow and others v Taherali Tyebji, Umarchand and M.

5296-21—Jamsetji R and D, Sha Premchand Chaganlal v Narotam Motichand, Chitnis K and M.

5303-21—Amin and D, Manibhai Hathibhoy Patel v Hematlal Premchand Mehta, Ramanlal and Co.

5316-21—Amarchand and M, Dwarkadas Narandas Sampat v Kalianji Purshotam, Mulji Th and Co.

5333-21—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos, v Meghji Jugjiwan, Motichand and D.

5357-21—Amin and D, Kanayalal G Vagas v Ambalal Tricumdas, Khandwalla and Co.

5356-21—Soonderdas and Co, Natmarlal Motilal v Chotalal Kasturchand and others N C Dalal and Co, Merwanji K and C.

5358-21—Mirza and M, Lalmahomed Badloo, v Rahimbai widow, Payne and Co.

5363-21—Raghuaya N and Co, Jagraj Chunilal Madhau Panalal and others v Vachha and Co, Dubash and Co.

5368-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Mathuradas Vadilal v Tribhowandas Ranchod, Vachha and Co.

5369-21—Little and Co, R Head and Co Ltd. v P J Mehta and Co, Jamsetji R and D.

5372-21—Craigie B and C, Jivraj Baloo Spg and Wvg Co v Fazalbhai Jumabhai Labji and others, Payne and Co, Wadia G and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

5373-21—Mehta L and Co, Motigavri widow v Mulji Bhanidas Barbhaya and others, Payne and Co, Matubhai J and M.

(Continued from column 6.)

vitality, if not more, is lost by neglecting this point. Spinsters generally spray their yarn by taking a mouthful of water and throwing it on the yarn in the form of fine spray.

A correspondent who has taken to spinning religiously says:—

"1. Spraying of yarn in this fashion by a diseased spinner is dangerous.

2. It is religious belief with the caste to which I belong that water thrown out from the mouth is as abstemious as an excreta, and that the thing sprayed with it becomes unholy till it is washed."

The writer wants to know if there is any cleaner method of spraying handspun yarn.

The subject is dealt with in the Gujarati and Hindi editions of "Charkha shastra" with an illustration. Such a sprayer can be had from the Satyagrahashram, Sabarmati, for As. 11/- and from the Guj. Prov. Khadi Bhandar, Ahmedabad, for As. 5. The latter being made of thinner brass sheet than the former.

PROGRESS OF KHADDAR.

A Khadi Bulletin issued by the Khadi Board says:—

A report of what the members of the board saw in their tour in different provinces just after the Cocanada Congress has been published by this department. It has already been reviewed by the Press. To some it has impressed that there are conditions existing which show that the Khadi movement must succeed. By reading therein the descriptions of Khadi fields of unheard prospects they have felt that the workers of the constructive programme should gird up their loins for more vigorous action. There are decriptions in the book of difficulties and failures as well. This has disappointed some. They must have felt that very little has been done yet; and it cannot be denied. Only scattered attempts have been made so far. But to an unbiassed reader it will show that an amount of wealth is allowed to be wasted to-day, and that it is the adoption of Khadi only which can save it. The Khadi activity brings a worker into direct touch with the people of villages big and small, and gives him opportunities of serving them in one way or the other. If the book happens to fall into the hands of persons who have not yet discarded foreign cloth it will perhaps induce them to wear handsome Khadi alone, coarse or thin, out of pity for their famine-stricken brethren who can prepare it. To persons who doubt whether Khadi could clothe India, it might give some confidence that India can even to-day be clothed with Khadi from top to toe. To people who ridicule the idea that charkha would in a way solve the economic problem of India, it would show that it (charkha) doubles the earning of an individual in a country where its average yearly income is calculated to be Rs. 20 or so, only. If it fell into the hand of a worker who has despaired of the response from the people to the call of the country, it would show how he would be welcomed with open arms if he took to Khadi work. To those who wish to know how best to use funds they may have, to the greatest welfare of people, it would perhaps convince them that it is by investing them in the production and propaganda of Khadi alone, that the greatest good for the mass can be achieved. Idealists resolved to eke their living by the Khadi labour will find in it living examples of those who are successfully living up to the ideal. Thus readers of different views are likely to find different information in the book to their satisfaction. And if this object is served by the book, the cost and the labour in publishing it can be said to have been well spent.

The price of the book is as. 6. The postage comes to 1 anna. It can be had from 'A. I. Khadi Information Bureau, Ashram, Sabarmati.'

APPOINTMENTS.

Sjt. V. Narayanamurthy has been appointed as an auditing Inspector for the Andhra province on behalf of the A. I. Khadi Board.

Sjt. K. S. Subrahmaniam has been similarly appointed for the Tamil Nadu.

Sjt. Tarinikant Dutt who has been doing the work of an inspector in Bengal for the last one year has been confirmed for the same post.

Sjt. Lala Kishen Chand Bhatia has been confirmed for the Punjab. His Assistant Sjt. Basantlal Wadha, has also been confirmed. Lala Harichand Narula and Lala Bodharaj Bhatia who were also working as assistants to him have been transferred to the provincial Khadi Dept.

A NEW KHADI BHANDAR.

Sjt. Madhavaji Verma writes from Jharla:—

"A Congress Khadi depot has been started here since February last, to sell Khadi at its cost price. Rs. 800 worth per month on an average has been sold till now. The sales are below our estimate owing to the want of sufficient variety of stock. Dhotee and Sarees are a particular need."

REGARDING SALES.

Pure Khadi Bhandars would do better by reporting us their monthly sales to consumers. They could do this by dropping us a post card. It would be advantageous to them as well as to the producers. It would be worthwhile if they mention in the report what kind of stuff they find it difficult to dispose of and what is in good demand. The managers of such bhandars are requested to state in their first reports whether they are certified by their provincial Khadi Board.

REGARDING PRODUCTION.

The secretary of the Guntur District Khadi Board informs that they can supply Sarees and Dhoties of middle texture in any quantity. The provinces willing to place orders are requested to send money in advance in proportion to their need. It is advisable to give such orders through the respective provincial Khadi Boards, so that in case of any misunderstanding arising between the two parties, the prov. board concerned could render necessary help.

DEO-COTTON SEEDS.

The demand for Deo-cotton seeds is overwhelmingly increasing everyday. The seeds can be had at 1 anna per pound from the following address:—'Secretary, Triplicane Congress Sabha, 33, Gokhale Road, Triplicane, Madras.' They can also be had though in small quantities from the 'Khadi Pratishthan, Charak-Danga Road, Beleghata, Calcutta.' But the Madras seeds are of better grade. Wholesale buyers, such for instance as for Rs. 50/- or so, should know that these seeds are sown six feet apart and that one seed should be sown in every drill.

ABOUT SPRAYING YARN.

Spraying of yarn is essential to preserve its strength. 10 to 20 per cent. of its

(Continued in Column 5.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.
Harwood League (Hindu Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A. "B"; Cooperage.
THURSDAY, June 12
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
FRIDAY, June 13.
Municipal Corporation, 3-10 p.m.
B.A. Exam. Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

June 10 (Tue) Sunrise 6h 1m; Sunset 7h 15m.
June 11 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 16m.
June 12 (Thur.) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 16m
June 13 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 16m.
June 14 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 1m; Sunset 7h 17m.
June 15 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 1m; Sunset 7h 17m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

The following will be the hours of arrrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus on and from 1st [illegible], 1924:—

	Arr.	Dep
Punjab Mail	17-0	12-30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-0	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpore)	7-0	15-45
Madras Mail	6-30	22-45
Poona Mail	11-30	15-9
Luxer III Poona Express	12-20	14-17
Poona Express	19-55	7-55
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9-0	21-30
Madras Fast Passenger	21-40	9-0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay (Colaba). Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11-15	16-0x
Gujrat Mail	8-43	20-45
Delhi Express	6-39	21-0
Kathiawar (Express	7-40	21-35
Express	20-26	7-5 a

x A portion of the Down Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England, provided the ship reaches the Pier before mid-day.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for first and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

A portion of the Up Bombay Peshawar Mail will run to Ballard Pier station on Saturday arriving there at 11-10.

Both the Up and Down Bombay Peshawar Mail Trains will stop at Grant Road.

The This Express will terminate at Church Gate and passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

No. 3 Down Express leaving Colaba at 7-5 and No. 4 Up Express due at Church Gate at 20-25 will stop at Daman Road, Dahanu Road and Gholvad on Sundays and all Gazetted holidays.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Both wires to Colombo are restored.

The Superintendent-in-charge, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, states that one of the Colombo wires is now working as usual.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Macedonia" with mails from London of the 5th instant left Marseilles on Saturday, the 7th instant.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Delta" with the mails from London of the 29th ultimo left Aden at 2 p.m. on the 8th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday, the 13th instant.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 8th June to 6 a.m. of 9th June, idem:—

Small-pox 3 attacks and 2 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague 1 attack and 1 death; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of still-borno) 63. Total mortality this day last year 102.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the city of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

S. S. LEAGUE WORK IN MADANPURA.

Under the auspices of the Madanpura Settlement, Dr. Hakim Fasihuzzaman Khan, H.M.D. (Cal.), Honorary Physician, gave free medical advice (in some cases free medicines as well) to 326 patients during May, 1924. Of these 221 were men, 103 women and 32 children. The consultation time was 4 to 5 p.m. (S. T.) as usual and the highest number of patients on any day was 16.

H. P. THACKERSY PRINCE OF WALES FELLOWSHIP LECTURES.

Dr. R. P. Koppikar, the Hansraj Pragji Thackersy Prince of Wales Fellow, will deliver a series of four lectures on "Embryology and its importance in Congenital Surgical affections" at the Anatomy Lecture Theatre (Grant Medical College), to-day (Tuesday), and each of the three days immediately following, beginning at 4 p.m. every day. Lectures are open without payment of any fee to medical students and practitioners.

KONKAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The proceedings of the opening ceremony of K. E. Society's Industrial School at Alibag commenced at 5-30 p.m. on the 3rd instant with a welcome song, when Mr. J. Abbott, Collector, District Kolaba, presided.

The President having occupied the chair, Rao Bahadur G. M. Kamat gave a brief account of how the District Local Board was able to offer to the Society a grant of Rs. 3,000 per year as a contribution towards the expenses of conducting the Industrial School at Alibag and how the sum of Rs. 52,000 was set apart for the purpose from out of the surplus balance of the Poor Fund and the rice transactions. He pathetically explained how, but for the timely relief offered by the District Local Board, aided by the Government, thousands of people would have succumbed to starvation and death in the famine days of 1918-19. He emphasised that the balance now set apart for the Industrial School, did not represent the profits, but the sum total of the rebates, etc., together with the contributions from the public for the Poor Relief Fund. Compared with the rates charged for rice bags in other parts at that time, the rates offered by the District Local Board were decidedly low.

Mr. Bhate reviewed the progress of the Society from its inception in 1917, and emphasised how within a very short period the Society was able to develop fully as many as three High Schools in the District.

The Collector thereupon declared, amidst loud cheers, the school opened. He eulogised the services of the Society in the cause of education in this backward province of Konkan, and hoped that the same progress will be made in the future in all the branches.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MULSHI SATYAGRAHA AGITATION.

PLEADER SUSPENDED FROM PRACTICE

The Government Pleader.
vs.
Vasudev Vithal Dastane.
(Before Sir Lallubhai Shah, Acting Chief Justice and Justice Fawcett.)

This was an application under the High Court's Disciplinary Jurisdiction by the Government Pleader.

In the application it was stated that the opponent is a pleader practising in the District of Khandesh. That the opponent took part in the Mulshi Satyagraha agitation and in company with others placed stones on the railway line in order to obstruct passage of a train. That the opponent was charged under section 447 I.P.C. and he pleaded guilty to the charge. He was sentenced to 3 months rigorous imprisonment and underwent the sentence. That on the 19th September 1923, the District Magistrate brought the above fact to the notice of the District Judge, Khandesh, who issued a a notice to the opponent under sections 24 and 25 of the Pleaders Act XVII of 1920. That the opponent put in a written statement admitting the fact of his conviction, but he justified his action on various grounds and pleaded that his conduct was not at variance with his duty as a pleader. The opponent added that he had no intention to cause harm as he had taken his stand on the line at some distance from the place of obstruction with a red flag to warn the driver of the train. That the District Judge was of opinion that the conduct of the opponent was such that it should be placed before the High Court for orders as might be proper.

It was submitted that the opponent organized opposition to acts which were authorized by law and himself broke and encouraged others to break the law and that he was guilty of a criminal offence and of improper conduct implying defect in his character and exhibited a temperamental fault which must interfere or was calculated to interfere, with the fitting discharge of a Pleader's duties.

Their Lordships ordered that Mr. Vasudev Vithal Dastane be suspended from practice. The court did not fix any period of suspension, but gave liberty to the opponent to apply if he desired restoration of the sanad. The sanad to be returned to the Registrar as usual.

SMALL CAUSES COURT PLEADERS.

DISCIPLINARY JURISDICTION.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

The Government Pleader, High Court,
vs.
Mr. M. S. Noronha and six others.
(Before Sir Lallubhai Shah, Acting Chief Justice and Justice Fawcett.)

This was an application under the High Court's Disciplinary Jurisdiction made by the Government Pleader, High Court.

It was stated in the application "That the above named seven opponents are High Court Pleaders in the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, under sanads of the High Court. That Tata Power Co. Limited, a public limited company filed several suits against its defaulting shareholders for call monies due to the company both in the High Court and in the Court of Small Causes at Bombay. That one of such suits filed in the High Court against one Bansidhar Durgadatt and another was decided by the Hon. Justice Pratt on the 14th November 1923 in favour of the Tata Power Co. Ltd., and a report of the same appeared in the daily papers. That it was brought to the knowledge of Tata Power Co. that a notice signed by the above mentioned opponents was put upon the notice board in the Pleaders' Room of the Court of Small Causes. It stated that the High Court found that the prospectus issued by the company contained material misrepresentations and that the finding would be of very great assistance to those who applied for shares after the issue of the prospectus relying on the same and explained the failure of the defendant Bansidhar in the High Court to the fact that he applied for shares before the issue of the prospectus and was not misled by it and proposed an association of persons interested as concerted action would be necessary to fight the company successfully. That on the 19th December 1923 Tata Power Co. made an application to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court at Bombay to take notice of the opponents alleged improper and unprofessional conduct and to make a report to the High Court on the ground that the effect of the judgment of the High Court as set out in the notice was not correctly stated, that some of the opponents did not appear for any of the shareholders in the suits filed against them and had no concern or interest in the company that the effect of the notice was to foment litigation and to suggest false defences which an unscrupulous shareholder unwilling to pay money would be induced to adopt and that the opponents had conspired together to prejudice the interests of the company. That the opponents contended at the inquiry before the learned Judge that the notice was put in the Pleaders' Room which was not a public place and a proposal for taking concerted action by pleaders who were already engaged in the suits did not amount to fomenting litigation and the learned Chief Judge held that excepting opponent No. 1, who is stated to have drafted the notice, the other opponents thoughtlessly signed without realizing the full effect of the invitation and forwarded the papers with his report for being placed before the High Court. That your Lordships' petitioner therefore prays that Your Lordships will be pleased under the Disciplinary Jurisdiction to issue a rule on the above mentioned opponents to show cause why they should not be reprimanded or otherwise dealt with under Your Lordships' Disciplinary Jurisdiction and to pass such other order as to Your Lordships may seem proper."

A rule was granted on the above application by the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah before the Court closed for summer vacation. The hearing of the rule came yesterday before their Lordships and they after hearing the arguments of Counsels, reserved their judgment.

The Government Pleader appeared to support the rule.

Mr. H. C. Covajee with Mr. Dadyburjor appeared for the opponents.

HIGH COURT REOPENED.

SIR LALUBHAI—ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.

The High Court of Bombay reopened yesterday after the summer vacation. The Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod having gone to England on a short leave Sir Lallubhai Shah has been appointed the Acting Chief Justice. He with Mr. Justice Fawcett presided on the Appellate Side.

On the original side Mr. Justice Trump having proceeded on leave, Mr. Justice Kincaid has been appointed to take his place. There are at present six courts sitting on the Original Side prssided over respectively by Justice Sir Amberson Marten, Mr. Justice E. M. Pratt, Mr. Justice Kajiji, Mr. Justice Kemp, Mr. Justice Mulla and Mr. Justice Kincaid.

The further hearing of the misfeasance summons against the directors of the Anglo-India Steam Navigation Co. was proceeded with before Mr. Justice Kemp, when some more witnesses were examined.

CORONER'S COURT.

DOMESTIC SERVANT'S ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

On Monday the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Kashibai Sajanya (22) working as domestic servant at Ghatkoper.

The evidence showed that at 7 p.m. on the 1st instant the deceased went to a flour mill at Ghatkoper for flour. She attempted to go into the enclosure which was barred by rails and her sari was entangled in the shafting. An alarm was raised and she was released and brought to the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, where her right leg was found to have been fractured. Her condition subsequently became worse and she died on Sunday.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

PAINTER'S FATAL SLIP.

Karim Kazi (30), a painter, was standing on the edge of a window on the third floor of a chawl at Golpitha on Sunday morning removing the paint outside the window when he suddenly lost balance and fell on the road below. He was removed to J. J. Hospital, where he died soon after admission.

REPORTED THEFT.

Mr. Purshotam Vaghji, a grain merchant, having his shop at Shamset Street, Bombay, has reported to the police that on opening his shop on Sunday morning, he found that some one had effected an entrance by bending two iron bars of a window and had stolen Government currency notes and cash valued at Rs. 901-4-0.

JEWELLERY STOLEN.

Mr. E. D. Allbless, proprietor of Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, Apollo Street, reports to the police, that on Saturday night his premises had been broken into and property consisting of jewellery, wearing apparel and cash worth in all Rs. 703-4-11 stolen.

MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY.

The Municipal Commissioner writes:—

The Municipal Commissioner believes that much wholly unfounded apprehension has been caused in the city by the scare head lines employed by certain newspapers in connection with the proposals made to the Corporation for safeguarding the public water supply. These head lines as is customary consist of words chosen to catch the eye, as for example "unfit for human consumption", and are robbed of their true significance and value by their divorce from the context of the Report's to the Corporation in which they occur.

The rhetorical phrases in which Col. Clemesha, one of the expert advisers employed, has criticised the Tansa supply are not endorsed by the Hydraulic Engineer and the Executive Health Officer, and in any case are not intended to apply to the Municipal water except during the rains. Col. Clemesha has himself pointed out that during the dry weather the immense storage capacity of Tansa Lake has the effect of conferring on the water it contains a very high degree of bacteriological purity. It is only during the rains that the lake is unavoidably exposed to some danger of pollution.

Expert opinion is unanimous in the assurance that the water thus polluted is rendered absolutely safe for drinking purposes by chlorination.

Though the public are probably not aware of the fact the supply from Tansa Lake was regularly chlorinated with highly successful results during last monsoon without a single complaint being received from anyone of the million consumers in the city. The chlorination of the city supplies throughout the monsoon is now the settled policy of the Corporation and will be commenced this year, the moment the first rain falls in the Tansa Catchment Area.

The addition of chlorine is as harmless as the addition of salt which itself contains chlorine. The public water supply is chlorinated in Poona, in London, in 1,200 cities in the United States and many other places without complaints from the consumers, and those who are determined to complain now that they have been informed that chlorine will be added during the approaching monsoon must be prepared to be asked why they did not complain during the last monsoon when the water was also chlorinated, although they did not know it.

With the precautions now adopted by the Corporation, the Municipal water as supplied to the consumer may be drunk without further treatment in complete confidence that no harmful effects of any kind will follow.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 9.

In the share market to-day jutes with a rising hessian market rates of Howrah and Clive opened firm and there was better support from speculators. The higher priced stocks also shared in the advance and all the stocks dealt in shewed appreciable increase. Reliance improved two points. Later a further general rise was registered with Howrah and Clive having gained one rupee over the opening quotations. In coals a very fair turnover indicated no changes. Gopalichuck and Bokaro and Ramgur were scarce at current quotations. In miscellaneous British India Corporations changed hands at current prices and a parcel of Port Shipping fetched up to Rs. 16/12. Great Eastern Hotel recorded a rise of four points. All Imperial Bank contributory shares in response to enquiries from Bombay appreciated further. The fully paid up were also better. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper Rs. 68/3, 4, per cent Conversion loan 1916-17 Rs. 86/12, 5 per cent war loan 1929/47 94/8.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1423, Karnani Industrial Bank 5/8.

Railways:—Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railway 78.

Cottons:—Agra United 1/3.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 352, Auckland 188, Bally pref 102/8, Barnagore 150, Birla 7/12, Caledonian 502/8, Clive 33/6, Craig 6, Dalhousie 245, Empire 49/8, Fort Gloster 780, For William 286, Howrah 40/4, Hukumchand ord 9/12, Kamarhatty 500, Kanknarrah 400, Kelvia 744, Lothian 405/8, Naihati 347, New Central 508, Orient 180, Reliance 54/8, Union 485.

Coals:—Benakuri Re. 1, Bhalgora 9/8, Borrea 16, Bokaro and Ramgur 27, Burrakur 36, Equitable 24/4, Gopalichuck 20, Hanjan 1/14, Jainty West 5/6, Neetooria annas 12, New Kendah 9/8, North Damuda 7/2, Singaran 4/8, West Jamuria 7½.

Miscellaneous:—Kulyanpur Lime 8/12, Frank Ross 4/11, Kumardhubi Engineering pref 25, B. I. Corporation ord 4/12, Burma Finance and Mining 2½, Calcutta Ice 14, Great Eastern Hotel 241/8, Mathurapore Zemindary Re. 1/2, Port Shipping 16/12.

Tea Companies:—Amluckie 153, Batelli 4/6, Belgachi 29, Central Cachar 98, Eastern Cachar 136, Hoolungoorie 550, New Terai 17, Roopacherra 20.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and twenty-nine thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling four and fifteen sixteenth pence.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Further hearing of the case in which Arthur Duncan Hingart, late Assistant Station Master at Byculla, was charged with criminal breach of trust, was taken up before Mr. Thakkar, Additional Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court.

Mr. Joshi, Railway Police Prosecutor, commenced his examination.

Narayan Reghunath, a ticket-collector, working at Dadar at present, said that on the 31st December last he was on night duty at Byculla where the accused also was on duty. He was entering numbers of the tickets of local trains collected at the station. He was working on platform No. 1. Three or four days before the 31st December the accused was after him for exchanging Northern India tickets for up journey tickets from some Bhaiya passengers. He first refused, but as the accused threatened to bring him into trouble he yielded ultimately. On the 31st December the accused told him that the substitution should be carried out that day and gave him two up journey used tickets and asked him to exchange them for two fresh tickets for Northern India. The process of substitution was shown to him by the accused. He effected the substitution accordingly and gave the substituted tickets to the accused. He said he would not be able to identify the Bhaiyas with whom he exchanged the tickets.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nariman, the witness stated that he was a trained candidate at the time. Since then he has been confirmed as a ticket-collector and transferred to Dadar. There were in all eight ticket-collectors, all of whom except one were on duty on the night in question. After 7 p.m., only two ticket-collectors were on the platform and the rest in the office. The duty list assigning duties to the staff is prepared every Saturday for the next week. On the 31st December the witness was entering tickets in the register till 7 p.m. when he went for dinner and came back at 8-30 p.m. and was on duty on the platform till 10 p.m. After that he went inside the office. The first time the accused approached him in regard to substitution was at 11 a.m. on the 27th December and the next time was on the night of the 31st December. About fifteen minutes before the accused gave him the tickets for substitution, a passenger complained to the accused that the witness tried to extort money from him and the accused threatened to report the incident unless the witness effected the substitution. The next day the accused told the witness that he would not report against him.

A charge of criminal breach of trust was then framed against the accused to which he pleaded not guilty.

Further hearing will be continued on the 10th instant.

ALLEGED MURDER.

Narochamana was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Fourth Presidencoy Magistrate, at Girgaum Police Court, on a charge of murder of Bhuja alias Kunji on the 24th May, 1922.

Mr. Manker, Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution.

According to the prosecution the deceased, who was a native of Mandwa, was brought from her place by the accused who kept her as his mistress for about two and a half months at Babculnath Road. Continuous ill-treatment on the part of the accused resulted in the deceased leaving him and working as a cooly at Imamwada. On the 26th May as she was going to work in the morning the accused way-laid her and stabbed her with a knife on the head, chest and stomach. Hearing her alarm a crowd gathered among whom was a police constable who promptly chased the accused and securing the blood-stained knife from his hands arrested him. The injured woman was taken to the J. J. Hospital where she succumbed on the 28th. The knife was sent to the Chemical Analyser to Government.

Mr. Menker applied for a postponement as the report from the Chemical Analyser, which was material to the case, had not come. The request was granted and the case stands adjourned for a week.

SENTENCED FOR THEFT OF CHEQUE.

Abdul Rehim Amiruddin was placed before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Additional Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, to answer the charge of theft of a cheque and using a forged document with the object of cheating by Mr. Hakim, Sub-Inspector of Nagpada Police Station.

Mr. De Cunha conducted the prosecution and Mr. Azad, Bar.-at-Law, appeared for the accused.

The facts of the case as presented by the prosecution were that on the 11th May, 1923, the complainant, Haji Yoosuf bin Alli Sayeb, a pearl merchant residing at Ripon Road, left Bombay for Iran leaving behind 32 signed cheques in blank; that the accused was a servant in his employ drawing a salary of Rs. 150 a month; that when the complainant came back in August last year he found the accused was dismissed from service by the complainant's son who was looking after his affairs in his absence. The accused, in the course of his duties, used to fill in cheques. On the 30th May, 1924, the complainant went to the Central Bank to deposit money when he ascertained that the balance standing to his credit was Rs. 10,000 short of his expectation and learnt that the previous day a bearer cheque for Rs. 10,000 bearing the name of Bin Jafar and signed at the back by A. H. Abdulla was cashed at the Bank. As he had not authorised cashing of any cheque for that sum he obtained the numbers of the notes delivered by the Bank and reported to the police. The accused was arrested on the 31st May and nine one-thousand rupee notes were recovered from him. The missing one-thousand rupee note was traced to the Currency Office.

Abdulla, in his evidence, deposed to his having signed a folded paper, of the nature of which he was unaware, presented to him by the accused, his tutor, on the plea of testing his writing.

The accused pleaded guilty and stated that he retained the cheque in lieu of payment of Rs. 10,000 promised to him by the complainant to helping him in a suit fied by the complainant in the High Court in which property worth over two and a half lakhs was involved.

The accused made good the balance of Rs. 1,000 at the Court and prayed for mercy.

He was sentenced to 1 day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, in default 4 months' rigorous imprisonment.

DACOITY AT GHATKOPAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the dacoity committed in my bungalow at Ghatkopar, as various contradictory reports have appeared from different sources, I deem it necessary to state the facts so far as they have come to my knowledge.

The first question raised is whether invaders were Pathans or *mawalis* of other communities. From enquiries made from my Marwari tenant as well as from the *malee* in the compound, it appears that amongst the dacoits there is not the least doubt there were a number of Purdeshis, but under the circumstances they were not able to observe all of them and it is possible that there were some Pathans amongst them, and a cap of one of the dacoits left in the compound recovered the next morning appears to be such as is usually worn by Pathans. About 12 or 15 persons entered the bungalow, and from a report of another dacoity committed the next day, it appears that a second onslaught in the Engineer's bungalow in the vicinity was by the Pathans.

The second question raised is whether this raid was pre-arranged with a view to wreak vengeance on me from my strong attitude against them in the Corporation; it is extremely difficult to impute or to find out the real motive, but from the circumstances, it appears that the object was more or less to commit loot as during the whole raid none of them even mentioned my name and it is a known fact that the wealthy Marwari jeweller was a tenant for a considerable time in the bungalow and several jewellers from Bombay used to come to visit him; and hence it is probable that the raiders were led into a belief that the bungalow must contain valuable jewellery belonging to various jewellers. However, we can only surmise in the matter and it must be left to the police to find out the true motive.

The third most important point to be cleared up is the unfounded statement that the wife of the Marwari was outraged. There is absolutely no truth in this statement; the *malee* who was forced to be with them all the time clearly states that when demanded the lady herself removed the ornaments from her person and gave to the dacoits, that she was neither assaulted nor outraged. It is strange how an absolutely false report even to the extent that the lady was treated medically for the indecent assault on her took wind. There is not absolutely any truth in the suggestion; neither the lady nor any other female servant in the house were either indecently assaulted or outraged. But the point for consideration more for the Government rather than the public is the question of protection to be afforded to citizens who incur displeasure and wrath of various types of unscrupulous and violent persons in the discharge of their civic duties. I think it is the duty of the Government to afford them adequate protection, and I hope the Government will take some urgent and immediate steps to safeguard their lives and properties, and it is absolutely necessary that persons so situated shou'd at least be given the facilities of possessing arms.—Yours, etc.,

SHIVDAS CHAMPSY THAKKAR.

Bombay, June 5.

THE BAIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The bureaucracy has mastered the art of angling to perfection. Isaac Walton would have been the wiser, if it had been his good fortune to live in this country at the present day, for he would have learnt the art of angling in its application to the political situation with wonderful results.

One need not travel very far back (or, to use a very English phrase which has been brought into vogue by the "Indian Daily Mail", *'cast one's mind back over ...the years'*) to find instances of successful angling by the bureaucracy in the troubled waters of Indian politics Messrs. Basu and Samarth are the latest victims. It was possibly this easy success which inspired the bureaucracy with confidence enough to attempt a move difficult catch. Pandit Motilal Nehru, the leader of the Swaraj Party was the intended victim and a seat on the Reforms Inquiry Committee (a big camouflage) the bait. But the bureaucracy seems to have forgotten the stuff of which the Swarajists are made. Their failure to capture Mr. C. R. Das ought to have made them aware of the impossibility of entrapping the Swarajists who know the angler's trick too well to be caught nibbling at the bait.—Yours etc.,

THE COMPLETE ANGLER.

GRANT ROAD POST OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I respectfully beg of your goodself to take up an important matter which is to benefit the public and the Government as well. It is as a citizen of Bombay and also in my capacity as a member of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Tenants' Association that I made personal enquiries into the matter about the transfer of the Grant Road Post Office from its former premises to the present quarters, known as "Divecha Building", situate at Tardeo Road, near Nanashanker Temple. The original rent of the ground floor of this building was, I understand, less than Rs. 200 a month, and it was vacant for a month or so. This fact as well as the existence of the Rent Act could not be unknown to the Postal authorities who have negotiated for the vacant place for Rs. 400 *a month* and have even entered into a five years' lease. Does not this involve a financial loss of several thousands of rupees to the Government? I have already brought these facts to the kind notice of the Postmaster-General, as well as, of the Presidency Postmaster, to mend matters right. Moreover, Dr. M. B. Velkar, M. L. C., has promised to raise the same question in the Corporation meeting on the 12th instant in the interest of the public, as well as on behalf of the Tenants' Association, of which he is a member. Hence, what is the good of the Rent Act and Rent Control?—Yours, etc.,

NARAYEN RAO KULKERNY.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN BOMBAY.

"SIRDAR GRIHA" ABLAZE.

ALL INMATES SAFELY REMOVED.

In the early hours of Monday morning the quiet and peaceful locality of Carnac Road was thrown into considerable excitement by the news that the well-known building called "Sardar Griha" Hotel was ablaze and that the fire had assumed disastrous proportions. This building, it would be remembered, has earned a hallowed sanctity by reason of the fact that the late Lokmanya Tilak breathed his last there and that during his life-time whenever he was in Bombay he used to put at the Sardar Griha Hotel. The building as well as the "Sardar Griha" Hotel belonged to Mr. Vishwanath Keshav Salvekar who is at present out of Bombay. The building was insured for Rs. ten lakhs. It has four floors, the first two were occupied for the use of "Sardar Griha" while the rest two tenanted to Hindu families. The fire seems to have originated in the toy shop situate at ground floor belonging to Messrs. Mohmed and Co. The fire having broken at a time—at about 4 o'clock in the morning—the residents of the Griha as well as those of the adjoining buildings had committed themselves to dame slumber the fire assumed large proportions in a short time. The flames and fumes threw the residents into considerable bewilderment and confusion but fortunately all of them were brought down safely without any harm or injury. The news of fire was flashed by phone to the Byculla Fire Brigade and in a few minutes engines from Byculla, Bhaikshawar, Fort, Colaba, Babula Tank and Mandvi etc. with Salvage Corps promptly came to the spot and began the extinguishing operations. It was not, however, brought under control till 7 a.m. after insistent and strenuous efforts.

FOUR LAKHS DAMAGE.

The building has suffered damage to the extent of Rs. two lakhs while the following tradesmen have suffered losses by reason of fire and salvage:—

Mohmed and Co. Rs. 5,000; Abdulali Isoofali Rs. 15,000; J. D. Brothers Rs. 5,000; Ismail Co Rs. 2,000; Kasam Abdul Kader & Co Rs. 50,000; Ismail and Co Rs. 50 000; Abdul Thavar and Co. Rs. 75,000.

The total damage is estimated at about Rs. four lakhs some of which is insured.

POLICE REPORT.

The following report in regard to the fire dated 9th June, 1924 from the Superintendent of Police, B Division, has been submitted to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay:—

At about 3-30 a.m. to-day P. C. No. 993/B who was on patrol duty saw blazes come out from a cutlery shop on the ground floor of Sirdar Griha at Lohar Street. He at once informed the fire brigade when engines Nos. 5, 7, 11, 12 and Salvage Corps arrived on the scene and began operating. Inspector Bulbule and his staff shortly arrived on the scene followed by the Superintendent of Police, B Division and the Deputy Commissioner of Police. The fire extended up to the top of the building but in the meanwhile all the occupants had come down. By six o'clock this morning the fire was completely extinguished. The portion of the Sirdar Griha and some of the cutlery shops and other shops situated on the ground floor have been considerably damaged. The cause of fire is yet not known. The building in question is insured for about Rs. ten lakhs.

FIRE IN CHEMISTS' STORE.

On Sunday night a fire broke out in a godown belonging to Mr. G. G. Soochak, Chemists and Druggists which was completely destroyed causing damage to the extent of Rs. 44,700. The building belonged to Mr. Tulsidas Girdhar. The cause of fire is not known.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

A RETURN MATCH.

101ST R. G. A. (Lt. Flood)	1 Goal.
STAFF	Nil.

(R. G. A. won the first match by 1—0.)

The second meeting between the 101st Coast Battery R. G. A. and Staff took place on Monday evening when for the second time the Gunners proved superior by the smallest margin. There was hardly any excitement in the day's play. The exclusion of Lieut. Babbage and Hammond has not made much difference in the R. G. A. team. Their attack is still weak and shooting inaccurate.

Midfield play opened the game and it was several minutes before the Staff forwards had the better of exchanges. Tuck's sole effort on the right terminated at Reaney whose reputation as a skating back has considerable effect upon his opponents who have an unconscious fear of coming to grief by coming in contact with him.

The Staff forwards, especially Tuck and Palmerino, were quick, but their understanding being poor, the Gunners had every opportunity of interception. The R. G. A. quintette led by Lt. Flood made a sober attempt after all, but fumbled at the critical moment. The few shots that were sent to the Staff goal, Barnes dealt with effectively. Just before lemon-time the Staff had their golden opportunity when Tuck sent a beautiful centre to Palmerino and the latter had only to push the ball into the goal. To make things easier, James, the Artillery custodian, ran out. Palmerino had made certain of his mark, but Reany was just quick and in time to [illegible] cut his long legs, preventing the [illegible] ward from scoring. ...nappy for...

The Artillery defence was tested on resumption, but the Staff attackers failed to create an opening. Tuck's individual effort ended in a wide shot. Barnes had a lot to do after this and he used his hands well punching and throwing the ball away. The Gunners secured two consecutive corners and Lt. Flood scored with his head in the second kick by Byrne.

The Gunners monopolised the attack after scoring and maintained pressure till the final whistle except for an occasional dash by the Staff.

The teams were:—

R. G. A.:—James; Davis and Reaney; Griffiths, Gingell and Marston; Byrne, French, Lt. Flood, Bacon and Wadde

Staff: Barnes; Baseley and A. Williams; Brooks, J. Williams and Snow; Tuck, Elliott, Palmerino, Smith and McLean.

Referee:—Mr. W. Godwin.

TO-DAY.

Hindu Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A. "B".

DEESA DEFALCATION CASE.

With reference to the report of the "Deesa Defalcation Case" of Ahmedabad in our issue of yesterday Mr. M. K. Azad, Bar.-at-Law, not Mr. Aziz defended the accused.

IMPORTANT TO STUDENTS.

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FOR

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Appearing Serially

IN THE

'Bombay Chronicle.'

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at NANJEE BUILDING, 17/19, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 27th June, 1924, at 12-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. That a Liquidator or Liquidators to be named at the meeting be appointed for the purpose of such winding up.

By Order of the Board,
LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE,
Managing Director.

17/19, Elphinstone Circle,
Fort, Bombay.
9th June, 1924.

Should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority as a special resolution, it will be submitted for confirmation at a Second Extraordinary Confirmatory General Meeting which will be held at the above address on Saturday, the 12th July at 12-30 p.m. (S.T.)

By Order of the Board,
LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE,
Managing Director.

17/19, Elphinstone Circle,
Fort, Bombay.
9th June, 1924.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1924.

INDIAN ART AT WEMBLY.

We have received a private telegram from London with regard to the India Society's Conference on Indian Art which was held at Wembley on June 2, in connection with the British Empire Exhibition. As our message conveys a clearer idea of what took place on that occasion than we had been able to derive from the news cables on the subject, and as the matter is of burning interest to Indian artists and to all who care for the future of Indian art, we quote in full the substance of the telegram:

"India Society Conference Indian Art, Wembley, second June, Sir George Lloyd delivered opening address lifted discussion from academic to practical outlined splendid scheme establishing prize of Delhi also claimed Delhi decorations for Indian artists. Rothenstein, Indian Commissioner, Yusuf Ali, Lamington, Heath, Solomon, Younghusband supported. Conference unanimously sympathetic."

It is hardly necessary for us to remind the readers of "The Chronicle" that a claim has been and is still being made upon behalf of Indian artists by art connoisseurs, and that considerable indignation is caused by interested opposition to the claim that there are Indian artists capable of executing the mural decoration of new Delhi as competently as any foreign artists and more in harmony with India's spirit and tradition. Sir George Lloyd, though in general an opponent of Indian movements, in the case of art (for which he has a real enthusiasm) courageously espoused the cause of Indian artists against European vested interests. The question has been raised more than once by Indian members of the Council of State, especially in regard to the claim of the Bombay School of Art, which has a now world-famous class of mural painting. It is no more than six months ago that the Hon. Mr. Pheroze Sethna moved a resolution that the work of decoration of new Delhi should be allotted to Indian artists, with especial mention of the Bombay School as a well-known pioneer in the revival of the art of mural painting in India. It seems strange that in view of an agitation which has had so much publicity we should not, through the ordinary news channels, have been informed that the question of the decoration of new Delhi by Indian artists was mentioned—was indeed a principal subject of discussion—at the Conference on Indian Art at Wembley, and that the Conference was "unanimously sympathetic." On the other hand it seems no less strange that a remark of Mr. Rothenstein when supporting the proposal not only that a Delhi prize for artists all over India on the analogy of the Prix de Rome for artists all over Europe, should be established but also that the work of decoration of new Delhi should be entrusted to Indian artists, was given a prominence which it did not deserve—a prominence such as to obscure the motion he was supporting and made to wear the colour of a remark deprecatory of the work of the Indian archaeological department.

We have often to point to the shortcomings of various Government departments, but we are ever ready to give praise where praise is due; and we have no hesitation in saying that the work of the archaeological department of late years in preserving India's priceless heritage of art has been invaluable. Why should we have been told of Mr. Rothenstein's objection to museums and not of his and other leading Englishmen's approval of Sir George Lloyd's proposition that the work of decorating the new capital of India should be given to the artists of India? Sir George Lloyd spoke as strongly on behalf of Indian artists at Wembley as he has so often spoken in Bombay, and a Conference composed of connoisseurs of art productions, who had just had the opportunity of inspecting some of the mural paintings of the Bombay School of Art was "unanimously sympathetic" to the claims he made for them. That is the important point about the Conference from the standpoint of the Indian public—Mr. Rothenstein's opinion of museums is irrelevant—and but for private information we should not have known it

LALA LAJPAT RAI ON INDIAN DEMAND.

The case for India's freedom has often been advocated but seldom has it been so clearly, so courageously and so convincingly advocated as it was by Lala Lajpatrai in the course of the speech he delivered in London in mail week in reply to an address by the Indian students in the United Kingdom. Next to Mahatma Gandhi, if there is any Indian leader who commands, in the largest measure, the affection, admiration and homage of all classes of his countrymen, especially of the younger generation, it is Lala Lajpatrai. He has won all this by his invaluable services, his rare sacrifices and his uncompromising independence. Apart from these qualifications, the fact that he is a thinker and has personal knowledge of the progress the West has made in civilization entitles him to speak with undisputed authority on the present situation in India and what her future should be. The speech of Lala Lajpatrai is a reasoned plea for a readjustment of the relations between India and England on the basis of mutual equality and trust and as such deserves the careful attention of all Englishmen sincerely desirous of a permanent understanding between the two countries. 'Such a permanent understanding is possible only if India comes into her own completely. The two central facts of the Indian situation are, first, that India is determined to come into her own and, second, that Non-violent Non-Co-operation is the only means of attaining this end. The earlier English politicians, who do not seem to be tired of repeating the cant about "trusteeship", realise this the better. As Lala Lajpatrai urges "no Englishman and no body of Englishmen can make a constitution which will satisfy us, for the simple reason that no foreigner or body of foreigners knows or can know what we need and how we would like to adjust the needs and requirements of the various sections, classes and interests of the Indian people." It is the existence of the foreigner which makes the solution of communal differences hopeless.

Again, the objection is raised against the satisfaction of India's demand that India is not Britain, nor France nor Germany, that democratic institutions of the Western type have never existed in India and are foreign to the genius of the Indian people and that the Indian people can never and will never be sufficiently Europeanised successfully to work them. To this Lala Lajpatrai has given an effective answer. If the premises are correct and some of them undoubtedly are, he replies, then there is all the greater reason why the Britishers should not try to impose a constitution on India from without. "We know better than any foreigner can know what we have been in the past, what we are now, what we wish to be in the future. In all fairness we should be allowed to work out our own destiny.' India, in short, wants to be herself. To quote Lala Lajpatrai again:

"We cannot be too clear in our mind about our destiny. It must be remembered that it is neither possible nor desirable for us to be English or French or German or American or even Japanese. We are not writing on a clean slate. Leaving aside for the moment all boasting, we have been the makers of a civilization of which we have no reason to be ashamed. Disregarding all what Pollons and Penningtons might say, India existed before England, France, Germany, United States and Japan were born—nay, we existed as a civilized nation long before Greece and Rome even came into existence. During all these thousands of years we have changed with the times, but the fundamentals of our national life and the genius of our civilization remain the same. We have absorbed the good and some of the bad points of other civilizations but the chief characteristics of our own we have not given up. Politically we were conquered several times but culturally and intellectually never."

Not that India has no desire to profit by the experience and progress of the West. She can no more afford to ignore the West than she can cut herself off from her past. The indictment of British rule in India is that it has stifled her efforts towards self-realization. Good government, a great and good Englishman once said, can never be a substitute for government for the people and by the people. Foreigners, indeed, came to India in the past. But strictly speaking India was never under a foreign rule. As Lala Rajpatrai points out:

"The British rule virtually is the first foreign rule in India. The Scythians, the Saks, the Huns, the Muslims who came to India and ruled over it, never ruled it from without. They settled in India and became the sons of the soil. Every penny raised by them from Indians was spent in the country. They had no Whitehall, no Downing Street, no St. Stephen to rule from. They had no Lancashire to protect. The British Rule is the first rule of that kind and the British attempt is the first attempt to de-Indianise us."

India now wants to be herself. She knows she cannot take her rightful place in the councils of the Nations until she can call her soul her own. And Lala Lajpatrai has but expressed the determination of every patriotic Indian by declaring that personally he would rather have his countrymen wiped off the face of the earth than see them living and flourishing as anything but Indians. The Indian people know that the only obstacle in the way of their country coming into its own is its domination by Britain, and they realise that the only course open to them is either to appeal to the goodwill of the British people or to put themselves under such discipline as to make their demand irresistible. They have no quarrel with the British people and they are willing to satisfy all their legitimate vested interests in a spirit of justice, fair-play and generosity, but they will not compromise on their right to determine their own constitution. Lala Lajpatrai has thus clearly stated the Indian demand:—

"We want full Swaraj or full Dominion Status now, subject to such reservations as may be agreed upon between us for a number of years."

The Prime Minister has asked India to have faith in the justice of the British people and also in the Labour Party. India knows only too well what interest the British people take or are capable of taking in India and as for the Labour Party the last few months of office have shown what scant respect Labour leaders have for solemn promises made on behalf of their Party. The Premier's exhortation to India is based on a complete misunderstanding of the present Indian struggle. The basis of that struggle is the determination of the people to stand on their own legs and not to depend on the sense of justice or fairplay or the statesmanship of any Party in England. The struggle will go on until there is tangible proof of a real change of heart on the part of the British Government.

Notes of the Day.

Postponing the Evil Day.

That M. Millerand has lost the confidence of the majority of Frenchmen is evident from the determination of the representatives of the majority in the Chamber not to accept office at his hands and thus to compel him to resign. M. Millerand, the strong man that he is, has refused to bow down and is standing up for his constitutional right to remain President for the full term of his office. He pleads that the majority's determination to cut short the seven years' tenure of presidency amounts to a *coup de force* and a violation of the Constitution and he asks Parliament to state by an unequivocal votal whether it sanctions such a dangerous precedent. That the majority's determination is without precedent is clear, but unprecedented situations demands unprecedented remedies and M. Millerand's naive plea that he has acted constitutionally throughout is only calculated to provoke the derision of the nation which has not forgotten his amazing unconstitutional pronunciamento by which he sought to influence the elections and which emphasised that France would not evacuate the Ruhr before the total payment of reparations, that the President would not call to power any Cabinet that would not subscribe to that policy and that if the election showed that the country was determined to reverse the policy, he would resign. The elections have shown that the country is determined to reverse M. Poincare's foreign policy to which M. Millerand had committed himself so far as to offer to resign in case of its rejection. M. Millerand has, therefore, no reason to grumble if the country, having accepted his challenge, demands the fulfilment of his undertaking to resign. He has merely postponed the evil-day. For there is no doubt that the verdict of the Chamber will go against him.

Indians in British Guiana.

The Government of India have at last chosen to break their sphinx-like silence regarding the question of reopening Indian emigration to British Guiana. The Press communique they have just issued informs the public that after hearing the Nunan-Lukhoo deputation and examining the scheme of Indian colonisation which the latter had put forward, the Standing Committee on Emigration of the two houses of the legislature has reported that while it views with favour the colonisation scheme it would, before making any definite recommendation, await a report on the economic condition and political status of Indians in the colony from an officer of the Government of India to be specially deputed for the purpose. The Press communique says that the Government of India have this recommendation under consideration, but are not likely to reach any decision regarding the deputation of an officer until the results of the enquiry into the causes of the recent riots which is in progress are known. The Government of India have done well not to take any hasty step in this matter. They must be aware that a considerable section of the Indian public are extremely sceptical about the beneficent character of the colonisation scheme put forward by the deputation. As Dewan Bahadur Pillay observed in one of his telegrams to Dr. Nunan two months ago deprecating precipitate action, "promising to the ear and breaking it to the heart has been the rule with proclamations and pledges" to Indians in British Guiana. Mr. Lukhoo, in his interview with our representative, stated that in his colony there was "no racial discrimination" and "no political or municipal inequalities." Is this a fact? According to Mr. Lukhoo himself, there are 140,000 Indians in the colony out of a total population of about three lakhs. But how is it that in the Legislative Council of the Colony while the 9,000 or so Whites are represented by seven elected representatives there is only one Indian to represent the 140,000 Indians? Again, if there is, as Mr. Lukhoo says, no racial discrimination why is there not a single Indian in the Executive Council of the Governor, which is composed of five official and three non-official members. Does not this show that the political equality between the Whites and Indians, of which Mr. Lukhoo and Dr. Nunan speak, is a myth?

Wanted Guarantees.

Indians cannot rest content with a paper equality. Apart from a satisfactory settlement of the question of Indians abroad which is a condition precedent to fresh emigration anywhere, unless the most explicit guarantees regarding the political equality of Indians in every respect with the White population are embodied in the Statute the public of his country will not favour the reopening of emigration to British Guiana. The guarantees regarding land settlement, sanitation and water supply ought to be equally satisfactory. Till all these guarantees are forthcoming, there can be no question of reopening emigration from this country and adding to the miseries of Indians in the colony. Regarding the officer whom the Government of India contemplate sending to British Guiana, it is necessary to point out that if his report is to inspire any confidence in this country, he ought to be an Indian and one who will not merely register the wishes or suggestions of those above him but is independent enough to discharge his task in a responsible and patriotic manner. It is no use sending an officer of the type of a Keatinge, who is incapable of understanding the point of view and needs of Indians.

Indian Students in Germany.

Mr. L. G. Khare asks us to publish the following, which will interest Indian students proceeding to Germany:—

"Mr. V. Chattopadhyaya writes to me regarding educational facilities for Indian students for medicine, technology, chemistry etc. He says in his most recent communication:

"You are aware that for two years the Indische Nachrichten und Informations Bureau has been doing its best to help Indian students to get into all kinds of institutions and factories, though I regret to say there has been a considerable falling off in the number of students coming to Germany and, therefore, in the quality of the work which has been done by the Bureau. The educational work of the Bureau is to be taken over by an organisation which we are founding, consisting of Indian representatives of every faculty side by side with an advisory board of German specialists. (Its address is Berlin—Halensee George Wilhelmstrasse 7-11). Meanwhile I may point out that if students come to me to Germany with your recommendation, we shall do everything we can to help them along.

As regards factories I may say that we have placed Indians in almost any branch of Industry 'except' the manufacture of dyes, certain pharmaceutical products, and such chemical products generally as form considerable German export articles.

Specially as regards medicine it is possible for an Indian who has gone through his medical studies in India 'even in a national' medical college to get exemptions extending from one to five semesters according to his qualifications.

Hitherto, owing to the cheapness of life in Germany, many Indians were attracted to this country who had no qualifications whatsoever. Nevertheless we have no reason to be particularly ashamed of the quality of our countrymen, in the universities, technical schools or factories, and I hope that now that conditions are likely to be more stabilised, if also more expensive', serious students who already know industrial conditions in India, will come and take advantage of the excellent training offered here."

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

(By LALA LAJPAT RAI.)

LONDON, May 15.

The last time I attended a sitting of Parliament was in 1910. Yesterday night I again went to the House of Commons to listen to the debate on India. My impression of the whole Parliamentary system of debate was one of great disappointment. The whole situation lacks seriousness and gravity. A good part of the speeches are pure and simple party tactics. I wonder if that is democracy and if it is so, whether we in India want a democracy of that kind. It appears to me that the members who speak on the different questions do not take the trouble of studying the questions involved from the different standpoints. They do not even sift their facts and are not very particular about accuracy and exactness in their allegations. The whole tone seems to me to be rather flippant. Their manners are rather perplexing. On one side they indulge in very common place courtesies and on the other hand they go to the length of being vulgar in their denunciations of each other. Frankly the whole system seems to be perplexing to one who expects seriousness and gravity in Parliamentary debates. Even in the debates relating to their home affairs not only the points of view but the facts relied upon by each party are so contradictory that one does not know to believe. There is, however, one thing certain that the attempt to rule the Empire by means of this Parliament is farcical and artificial. The Empire is ruled from Downing Street and Whitehall. All talk of the responsibility of Parliament for British rule in India, seem to be absolutely bunkum. Only a very small fraction of the members take interest in India. A fraction still smaller knows anything about India. A fraction still smaller seems to have any substantial grasp of Indian problems and Indian history. As for the genuine sympathy for Indian masses and Indian people we do not find much evidence of it anywhere. I do believe that some members mean very well and that those members in the Labour Party who are genuinely sympathetic towards India, but situated as they are and preoccupied as they are with their own situation at home, they cannot be expected to devote much time and attention to the Indian problems and to make a life and death fight for the liberties of the Indian people. Their own home problems are so vast, varied and complicated, that they cannot afford to neglect them for the sake of India. They are day and night fighting for their own rights against the citadels of privilege. Then in addition to the home problems there are European problems which demand their attention for the reason that they affect them and the safety of their Islands, more vitally and closely than do the affairs of India.

Misrepresentations About India.

Under the circumstances I am more than ever confirmed in my opinion that it is futile and foolish to depend upon the active support of the British politicians and the British Parliament in our struggle for freedom. The Imperialist junker knows very well that he can influence Parliament as he wishes. He knows that there is no such thing as British public opinion on Indian affairs. Therefore he insists that it is for the British Parliament to decide by what instalments they will concede self-government to India. This is the whole genesis of the preamble of the Reform Act, 1919. Still I am of opinion that we suffer a great deal by lack of publicity about the true facts of Indian life in the British Isles. I am convinced that any publicity of views and opinions will not matter, but that publicity of facts does tell and well tell. I think it is a mistake to do nothing towards this kind of publicity. The Anglo-Indian correspondents of the English dailies go on misrepresenting from day to day the actual condition of life in India, and are thus a source of annoyance and weakness even to our friends.

Need of Publicity.

I have noticed that the English politicians are very clever in using our speeches and statements to their advantage. To make speeches and statements before Parliamentary audiences whether small or great is, therefore, very risky. I have heard several statesmen remarking that Mr. so and so praised the Reform last year that Mr. so and so who is a very able and a patriotic man admitted that....." I come across this kind of reference almost every day. Even in the House of Commons last night a Conservative member quoted some sentences from a speech made by the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Shastri last year before the Empire Parliamentary Association, with a great deal of flourish and jubilliation. Yet when people come here, it is difficult if not impossible to avoid making speeches altogether. The trouble however is that the number of Indian visitors to England is yearly increasing. Those who come here are anxious to meet politicians and say good things. The politicians pump them out and get opinions which they freely quote. So the process goes on. I think the only straight course for us to follow is to make arrangements for publicity not only in Great Britain but also in other parts of the world. Over and above this no other propaganda is needed. What is needed is strong, energetic, persistent united work in India. There also, one such thing as the rejection of the Finance Bill this year, does more to attract the attention of the world than thousand anti-British speeches made throughout the country. I do not contend that we must always act dramatically, in order to draw the attention of the world to our affairs. The solid nation building work is real work with which we have to proceed, but in my humble judgment it is not wise to ignore the rest of the world altogether.

STOP-GAP CABINET.

MILLERAND'S MOVE.

MESSAGE TO SENATE.

LONDON, June 8.

Paris:—M. Francois Marsal has virtually completed his stop-gap Cabinet including M. Lefebre-Duprey, Minister for Foreign Affairs and M. Maginot for War. All members belong to the Bloc Nationale. Almost all were members of M. Millerand's or Poincare's Cabinets. It is understood, that the President's message to Parliament a draft of which he has communicated to the prospective Cabinet ministers this afternoon declared that the new majority's determination to cut short seven years' tenure of Presidency amounts to a *coup de force* and violation of the Constitution. It asks Parliament to state by an unequivocal vote whether it santions such a dangerous precedent. It asserts that he has acted constitutionally throughout his presidentship.

It is a foregone conclusion that the Chamber will vote against M. Millerand. It is expected that the new President will be elected by the National Assembly at Versailles on Friday, and M. Herriot' Cabinet will thereupon be formed.

LATER.

An official list of M. Marsal's Cabinet confirms the previous message. M. Marsal takes the Premiership and Finance and de Selves (?) retains the portfolio of the Interior.—Reuter.

JAPANESE PROTEST.

A CASE OF HARAKIRI.

LONDON, June 9.

Tokio.—Many thousands of people were present at a memorial service at the Aoyama Cemetery in memory of the man who recently committed *harakiri* (suicide) near the American Legation, as a protest against the American Immigration Act excluding the Japanese from the United States. The proceedings were peaceful.—Reuter.

TUBE RAILWAY STRIKE.

"A COLOSSAL BLUNDER."

LONDON, June 9.

An underground railway communique issued last evening described the situation as slightly improved. Nine stations were reopened during the week-end and a little over half of the normal service was operating.

The National Union of Railwaymen has issued a manifesto urging the men to get back to work before it is too late and declares that the people responsible for the strike have made a colossal blunder in thinking that an irresponsible small section can dictate the policy of the Union.—Reuter.

SITUATION IMPROVING.

LONDON, June 9.

The Railway strike position continues to improve. It is officially announced that except for Turnham Green and Richmond section the whole Underground system is now working. Numbers of strikers have returned to duty. It is expected that the stations now shut will be opened to-morrow.—Reuter.

D'OISY REACHES TOKIO.

LONDON, June 9.

Tokio.—D'Oisy has arrived here.—Reuter.

AT OSAKA.

LONDON, June 8.

Osaka.—Lt. D'Oisy has arrived here.—Reuter.

AMERICAN WORLD-FLIERS ARRIVE AT HONGKONG.

LONDON, June 8.

Hongkong.—The Americans on the world flight have arrived here.—Reuter.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A CORRECTION.

Reuter's sends the following correction: The London message of June 7th on the subject should read: "The Commons has adjourned till June 16th."

TERRITORIAL FORCE COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 9.

The Auxiliary and Territorial Force Committee will assemble in Simla on Wednesday next when the programme of work will be settled. General Sir John Shea will preside. The Committee will not be open to the Press.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

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U. S. OIL SCANDAL.

OBSTRUCTION IN SENATE.

SENATOR'S FILIBUSTERING.

LONDON, June 8.

Washington.—Six hours preceding the adjournment of the Congress *sine die* there was a marked outbreak of partisan strife in the Senate in which one senator filibustered and prevented the adoption of the Walsh report on the oil scandals. Another succeeded in blocking the final passage of the Naval Construction Bill mentioned on the 29th May. Another killed all other pending legislation by continuing to speak until adjournment. President Coolidge meanwhile signed a hundred and five bills and resolutions. A review of the work of the session shows that the Immigration, Tax reduction and Soldiers' Bonus bills were passed and the American adhesion to the world Court was approved but the failure of the Congress to provide for necessary funds means delay in the operation of the Soldiers' Bonus Law.—Reuter.

MR. COOLIDGE FLOUTED.

£ 400,000,000 BILL BECOMES LAW DESPITE VETO.

The United States Senate to-day (May 19) overrode the strongly expressed veto of the President on the Bill to provide a bonus, in the form of a paid-up insurance policies costing about £400,000,000, for American soldiers in the recent war says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail." The measure thus becomes law. Its action creates an astounding situation unprecedented in American political life.

On three of the most vital and outstanding issues of his administration—tax revision, Japanese exclusion, and the soldiers' bonus—the President's strongly expressed wishes and decisions have now been flouted by an important faction of his own party combining with the Democrats in Congress.

Yet, as the primary elections have recently shown, it is practically beyond doubt that the Republican Party Convention next month must vote for the nomination of President Coolidge as the candidate to succeed himself.

All three questions on which Congress has spurned the advice and authority of the President are of vital importance. Only to-day, Mr. Cyrus E. Woods resigned as American Ambassador at Tokio, ostensibly because of the illness of his mother-in-law contracted during the Japanese earthquake but, in reality, because he bitterly disagrees with the policy of Congress as expressed in Japanese exclusion in the Immigration Bill. He thinks the clause is destined to work havoc with Japanese-American relations. The Administration apparently agrees with its Ambassador, whose resignation it has accepted.

JUSTICE MCCARDIE'S JUDGMENT.

MOTION RULED OUT IN ASSEMBLY

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 9.

In the Legislative Assembly, Mr. B. Das (Bihar and Orissa) moved that "The Assembly expresses disappointment and indignation at Mr. Justice McCardie's judgment exonerating Sir Michael O'Dwyer and General Dyer."

Mr. Neogy, the President ruled the motion out of order.

Mr. Das has sent in another resoultion recommending that the Governor-General should pay from the Indian Exchequer costs and damages in the O'Dwyer-Nair case.

PT. MOTILAL NEHRU.

SUFFERING FROM INFLUENZA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 9.

Pandit Motilal Nehru is suffering from influenza and has cancelled all his engagements.—A.P.

CABLE ITEMS.

Harrow has received a legacy of £10,000 sterling under the will of J. A. Gregory Apuear (Apear?), ex-clerk of the Crown, Calcutta. Part of the money will be utilised for building the long-needed tower to the Speech-room.—Reuter.

The death has occurred of Lord Pirrie while on a voyage from Buenos Ayres to New York.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

An intimation has been received in India by the last mail that Hon. Mr. A C. Chatterjee, Member, Governor-General's Executive Council who is now on leave in England has been married to Dr. Miss Broughton, D.Sc. Mr. and Mrs. Chatterjee are now in Cornwall and will leave shortly for Geneva where Mr. Chatterjee will attend the meeting of the International Labour Conference.—A.P.

ASSEMBLY AND LEE REPORT.

SIR SIVASWAMY'S RESOLUTION.

DISCUSSION ADJOURNED TILL SEPTEMBER.

HOME MEMBER'S CONDITIONAL PLEDGE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 9.

The Legislative Assembly met again this morning. Mr. K. C. Neogy was in the chair during the absence of Sir Chimanlai Setalvad

At question time Sir Alexander Muddiman replying to a question denied that the correspondence of some non-official members of the Assembly was either secretly opened before delivery or intercepted.

The Home Member, replying to a question by Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh as to whether any instructions were issued to Local Governments in or about 1921 regarding steps to be taken to counteract the movement for boycott of foreign-made cloth in India, said that instructions of a confidential nature were issued regarding which he was not prepared to make any further statement.

Replying to a question by Mr. M. K. Acharya, Mr. Hindley said that so far as the State Railways were concerned the number of appointments made in Engineering, Stores and Traffic Departments during 1923-24 were as follows:—

(1) Engineering Department:—Hindus 25, Mahomedans 2, Anglo-Indians 12

(2) Stores Department:—Hindu 1.

(3) Traffic Department:—Hindus 4, Mahomedans 3, Indian-Christian 1, and Anglo-Indians 8.

No similar information for companies' lines was available.

HAJ TRAFFIC.

Mr. Bhore replying to Haji Wajihuddin said that no complaints had so far been received by Government of India as to the rush of outgoing Hedjaz pilgrims at Bombay during April and May 1924. The question of opening the port of Calcutta to pilgrim traffic was under consideration.

Mr. Pate replying to Haji S. A. K. Jeelani said that 51 cantonments were to be placed under administration of Boards and 43 under Officers Commanding Cantonments. The total civilian population and financial resources of the cantonments were the two main factors which influenced Government in determining the constitution of cantonments. Boards were being formed by Local Governments who had been requested to take steps to ensure that no avoidable delay occurred in establishing them.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

After question time, Mr. Neogy, the Chairman, informed the House that he had received a notice of a motion for the adjournment of the House from Mr. B. Das in the following terms:—"That this Assembly records its sense of disappointment and expresses its indignation at the judgment of Mr. Justice McCardie in the O'Dwyer Libel Suit against Sir Sankaran Nair, in which his Lordship exonerates the conduct of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and General Dyer for their part in the Punjab tragedy for which the latter was punished by the Secretary of State for India."

Mr. Neogy ruled the motion out of order pointing out that under clause 5 of rule 12 a motion for adjournment must not deal with a matter on which a resolution could not be moved under rule 23. No resolution could be moved in regard to any matter which was under the adjudication by a court of law, having jurisdiction in any part of His Majesty's Dominions and the judgment referred to in the notice of motion was an appealable decision and therefore should not be made a subject of a discussion in the House. Apart from that under standing Order 29, any Hon'ble member must not, in his speech, reflect upon the conduct of any court of law in the exercise of its judicial functions. The Parliamentary practice in these matters was definite and no motion could be moved in the House of Commons on the conduct of judges of superior courts of the United Kingdom. Moreover the primary object of a motion for adjournment was to draw the attention of the Government to a matter of urgent public importance so as to influence the decision of the Government in an urgent matter in regard to which a resolution with a proper notice would perhaps be too late. Such was not the case now.

Mr. B. Das represented that while Sir Sankaran Nair could appeal against the judgment, could the Secretary of State appeal against it? He thought the Judge went beyond the point of reference before him and had thereby roused the old Punjab sores. As an appeal had not so far been made by the Secretary of State the House had the power to discuss the report.

The Chair again ruled the motion out of order.

THE LEE REPORT.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer then moved:—"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he will be pleased to convey to the Secretary of State the opinion of this House (1) that it is impossible for this House, during this session, to devote to the Lee Commission Report which was published on the 27th May, the attention that it requires for a careful and thorough examination of its proposals in all their aspects and bearings and that for this purpose it is absolutely necessary to afford further time to this House till the September Session; (2) that the interval of three months asked for by the House for the consideration of the many important issues involved will neither cause any hardship to the services which will obtain any financial relief that may be eventually decided upon, with effect from the 1st of April 1924, nor affect public interests by impeding the recruitment for the services during the interval on the existing lines; (3) that any attempt to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission without giving adequate time to this House and the country to form an opinion upon proposals of a far-reaching character with their inevitable repercussions on the other departments and services is bound to be resented as exhibiting a supreme disregard of Indian public opinion and to provoke feelings of widespread discontent."

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer in moving his resolution, said that the recommendations of the report were of a wide and far reaching character. (Here message mutilated). He admitted that the recommendations were interdependent and that the report was unanimous but this did not absolve the Assembly from independent examination of the report. A leading Anglo-Indian paper had gone to the extent of describing Lee Commission's Report as a treaty between India and the services. He strongly demurred from this view. The report required careful examination at the hands not only of Government of India but also of the Provincial Governments and legislatures. While some amount of financial relief to the services might be necessary, difference of opinion could reasonably be expected as to how much it should be. The estimate of Lee Commission about the burden on the country was only rough and did not take into account some items of relief proposed to be granted.

His next point was that increases given to the services would react on other departments and would prove infectious. Already the Under Secretary of State had told the House of Commons that Indian military officers' pay and some allowances to married officers were being considered and that he hoped to come to a conclusion soon about

(Continued on page 8.)

MR. HORNIMAN'S REMINISCENCES.

TO APPEAR IN "THE CHRONICLE."

We propose publishing a series of personal reminiscences which Mr. B. G. Horniman is writing for the "Bombay Chronicle."

The first Instalment will appear in our issue of Thursday, June 12.

See that you do not miss it.

A HISTORIC EVENT RECALLED.

GENERAL HANGED FOR FLOGGING.

A LAHORE CLERGYMAN ON DYER'S ACTION.

Copy Right.

LONDON, June 9.

Canon Brookes of Lahore Cathedral in a letter to the "Westminister Gazette" referring to Justice McCardie's eulogium of General Dyer recalls George III's day when General Wall was hanged for ordering one soldier to be so severely flogged that he died. The Governor in his defence maintained that he acted as he had done in order to avert a mutiny. Canon Brookes says that General Dyer exceeded what was necessary, namely, to cause the natives to disperse and was properly punished for his ill-advised severity.—Reuter.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA.

HEARTY SEND-OFF TO AKALIS.

(From our Correspondent.)

COCHIN, June 9.

The Akali Jatha was given a grant farewell on Saturday at Vaikom. They were entertained at a sumptuous feast and were escorted to the jetty in procession, accompanied with music. One party headed by Baba Kirpal Singh Mahant left direct for Amritsar while the other led by Sirdar Lal Singh left via Alleppey. The latter will visit Trivandrum, Cape Comorin, Rameswaram and other places of interest, were receptions have been arranged for them. Though the Akalis had been at Vaikom only for one month and though their language, customs and manners were so totally different from those of the people of this side they had become so friendly with the workers and volunteers that everyone wished they had continued at Vaikom sometime more.

The Satyagrahis are continuing their march daily inspite of the incessant rain and several other discomforts due to the present weather conditions. A Thiya landlord from Malelittakapa has come with his family to offer *Satyagraha* at Vaikom. Two more ladies have enlisted themselves as volunteers and several others are on their way. Assaults on volunteers have now become less frequent, thanks to the vigilance of the District Superintendent of Police and other responsible officials.

TARAKESHWAR.

SUFFICIENT VOLUNTEERS AND FUNDS

(Associated Press.)

TARAKESWAR, June 8.

The organisers of the Satyagraha campaign have stated that they are in a position to carry on the struggle indefinitely having sufficient volunteers and money.

EIGHT VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

TARAKESWAR, June 7.

The situation is quiet. Eight volunteers have been arrested to-day.

"CINDERELLA OF INDIAN EMPIRE"

BURMA AND TARIFF BILL.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 9.

Commenting on the steel bill debate in the Legislative Assembly the "Rangoon Gazette" says that Mr. E. G. Fleming, Burma's solitary representative in the Assembly, made an excellent case for the exclusion of this province but was apparently prevented by the President from dealing with the issue based on the possibility of separation. Mr. Fleming's arguments were as naught before the determination of the Government that Burma should pay and should get a sharp reminder that she had no business to think of any such thing as separation or secession as Sir Basil Blackett preferred to call it. Despite the opinions of Burma and the Burmese chambers of commerce, despite the local Government's support thereof, despite the eleventh hour telegram of the G.C.B.A. and the nationalist party to Mr. Fleming supporting his motion, despite other evidences of the desire for exclusion, Sir Basil Blackett representing the Government of India preferred a blank "no" to the suggestion. This is not calculated to make the "no" any more acceptable in Burma. Continuing the paper says that Mr. Fleming's motion will be something to hold to when the public opinion in Burma develops as no doubt it will after this rebuff. On the subject of continued association with India it adds that the matter cannot obviously stop where it is at present. Perhaps the next session of the Legislative Council may bring forth some definite expression of opinion on the matter. It would certainly not be premature or unwelcome. Burma must at some time or the other find herself and not be the Cinderella of the Indian Empire.

THE TARIFF BILL.

DEBATE IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

EUROPEAN OPPOSITION.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 9.

The galleries were crowded to-day when the Council of State took into consideration the Steel Protection Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly. Mr. George Rainy, President of the Tariff Board, was among those present. The attendance was not large, there being 35 members present. There appeared on the agenda sixteen amendments to the Steel Protection Bill, eight of them being by Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari.

After question time Mr. McWatters moved for the acceptance of the change made by the Assembly to the Stamp Act Amendment Bill. The change was in respect of the period of time which was extended by further three months. Lala Ram Saran Das, Mr. Raza Ali and Dr. Dwarkanath Mitter supported the motion, the first two pointing out that when such a motion was made in the Council it was opposed by the Government and that it was only when the Lower Chamber had effected the change that the House was asked to agree to it. However, they all supported the motion because it was helpful to those concerned. The motion of Mr. McWatters was passed.

Mr. Chadwick, Commerce Secretary then moved for the consideration of the Steel Protection Bill. He traversed the main grounds covered by Sir Charles Innes in moving similar motion in the Legislative Assembly. He paid a tribute to the remarkable work of the Tariff Board and pointed out that the Board's recommendation in favour of Steel Protection was mainly due to the fact that this industry possessed natural advantages and that there was a fair prospect of Steel being manufactured in India in competition with other countries. The Board had been careful, after full enquiries, to propose protection both in the shape of higher import duties and of grant of bounties. No other course was possible in view of the present unsettled condition of the Steel market and fluctuation in the exchange. The Commerce Secretary added that the powers vested in the Executive Government in regard to altering the off-setting duties would not be exercised except after consultation with the Tariff Board. By proposing this combined scheme of protection the Board had endeavoured to put down the burden as much as possible. Bounties for rails had been based on exactly the same average price as the Tariff Board's proposal over import duties on Steel bars. The burden of protection would come to one crore and a half and the Bill, it was hoped, would give the Tata Company (at present the only company which was dealing in production of steel) a stimulus to economical and efficient management and energy to compete with foreign manufacturers and also give necessary facilities for other companies that might be started.

"IN THE INTERESTS OF THE POOR."

Mr. Bell of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in opposing the consideration of the Bill considered that it was being rushed through within a very short space of time. The Bill, he said, had been drafted under a misapprehension both as regards necessity for protection and ultimate effect of it on the country. Despite the canvassing and lobbying during the last ten days to the extent hitherto unknown in the Indian politics, the Bill had met with opposition and there were several dissenting notes to the report of the Select Committee of the Assembly, thereby shewing that the Bill had not had the unanimous support of the Lower House. Mr. Bell commented on the Tariff Board and deplored that there was not one member on it with practical business experience. He agreed with the Tariff Board that the Tata Company had fulfilled some of the conditions laid down by the Fiscal Commission but he did not agree with the statement of the Board that without protection the Tatas would not be able develop. Evidently in arriving at this conclusion the Board was under a misapprehension as regard the financial condition of the Tata Company. In Mr. Bell's opinion the financial condition of the company was not satisfactory only since the last two years. This was also the fate of almost every industry or company in India or other parts of the world at the present moment. The Tariff Board should not therefore have attached so much importance to the last two years' financial condition of the company when the condition previous to this period was (better?) because the dividends which the company was paying up to 1922 were indeed of a high percentage. Mr. Bell detailed the amounts of dividends paid on the shares and remarked that these facts ought to throw considerable doubt on the value of the Tariff Board's reports. Concluding Mr. Bell emphatically denied that the European community were opposing protection because they did not desire the Tatas to receive financial assistance from the Government. The European community, he affirmed, would consider it a great disaster to India if the Tatas were to go into liquidation. That community was of the view that Tatas should get assistance but that it must be

(Continued on next page.)

ASSEMBLY AND LEE REPORT.

(Continued from page 7.)

them. Considering that military officers were greater in number than officers of civil services result of this revision might involve heavier burden than that of civil services. There was thus necessity for conscious and careful examination of the report.

Continuing Sir Sivaswamy Iyer briefly objected to some detailed recommendations. He said necessity for home remittances was only for the maintenance of children, but the Lee Report had made its recommendation for granting remittance, a privilege without any qualification whatsoever. On the other hand the report had made invidious distinction between Indian and European officers in this respect. Further proposal to permit commutation of pension to the extent of one half instead of one-third would add considerably to the liability. As for difficulty of house rent, they could not give relief in this respect to one class of services and refuse to others who were also suffering under the same difficulties.

INDIANISATION.

Proceeding Sir Sivaswamy acknowledged that some advance had been proposed by the report in respect of provincialisation and indianisation but the advance did not satisfy the expectations of the country. He strongly opposed the proposal to keep the Irrigation Branch of the P. W. D. and Forest services in all provinces except two as reserved services. Speaking from his experience of Irrigation Department of Madras and also of the manner in which forests were managed and big irrigation works constructed and maintained by Indians in States like Mysore he had no hesitation in urging that forest and irrigation branches should also be transferred. As for recruitment in security services he wanted that period for equalising Indian and European element in the cadre should be shorter than that proposed by the Commission. He wanted to attain equality in 10 instead of 15 years. But this could only be achieved by stopping European recruitment.

The speaker, while welcoming the Lee Commission's proposal to separate civil and military medical services, had strongest objection to entrusting military work to R. A. M. C. His reason was that R. A. M. C. was not open to Indians and was responsible to War Office and not to Government of India. He approved the proposal about the establishment of Public Service Commission. Sir Sivaswamy, however, did not object to Government giving relief to some individual cases where the need for relief was urgent provided this did not commit the Government to any decision on the question of principle or policy involved and that when orders be finally passed these relief measures be adjusted. In view of those decisions, if the Government considered it necessary, the speaker had no objection to relief being given with retrospective effect from 1st April 1924. In conclusion he warned against unpopularity which an attempt to rush through decisions on vital questions would involve. (Applause.).

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE.

Sir Alexander Muddiman rose to make a statement of Government's attitude in the hope that it might shorten the discussion. The Home Member after referring to the able manner in which Sir Sivaswamy Iyer had moved his resolution, emphasised that Lee Commission's report was not concerned with relief to services alone. It had three basis, namely, provincialisation, indianisation and relief to services. He took this opportunity of acknowledging the great expedition with which the Royal Commission had submitted its report. He agreed with Sir Sivaswamy that the recommendations were of great importance and far reaching character. The Government of India wanted to know where they stood with regard to the services and the important question of future recruitment. After pointing out the importance attached by the Commission to fact that decision on their report be reached as early as possible the Home Member repeated his previous assurance that he did not want to force a discussion on an unwilling House and rush the report in this session. He admitted that neither the House nor Government had sufficient time to consider the report and added "I am prepared to give on behalf of the Government and also the Secretary of State a pledge that no decision on any questions of principle or policy shall be arrived at till this House has had an opportunity in the September session of examining this report (applause), but on the understanding that the House passes Sir Sivaswamy's resolution substantially in terms of that resolution."

He hoped the House would appreciate the frank manner in which he had placed the position before it. The debate would be adjourned till September and in the meantime Government of India and local Governments would examine the details of the reports and many complicated issues involved. He did not want to deal with the details of the report but wanted to emphasise that widespread feeling of discontent among the services about the inadequacy of their pay and allowances dated back to 1919-1920 while the Commission's proposal was to grant relief only from 1st April 1924.

TWO INTERDEPENDENT QUESTIONS.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in moving his amendment said that the two questions of further classification of services and advance of constitutional Government were interdependent on each other and that one could not be dealt with by disregarding the other. The Lee Commission had ignored the possibility of further extension of transferred subjects, of responsibility to be introduced in the central Government and of further autonomy to be established in the provinces. If further classification of the services was made it would become an obstacle in the inclusion of more subjects as transferred. The vested interests would be strengthened and they would raise objection to development of constitutional Government in the provinces. The Lee Commission did not give sufficient time and attention to the very important question which it had to deal with within a period of less than five months. The Commission had dealt with 1,300 replies to their questionaire and examined 411 witnesses. In the case of all the previous commissions several volumes of evidence were published but in the present case the publication of evidence was withheld. 152 witnesses gave their evidence in camera and if they wanted to influence the public opinion with their views they ought to have had the courage to express them in public.

A PREMATURE REPORT.

The evidence that had been recorded by the commission would affect the constitutional advance as the question of services and that of constitution of Government were very closely intermixed and the Secretary of State should be requested to publish the evidence of 152 witnesses who had given their views in camera. They had no reason for justifying (?) the idea whether the evidence was valuable or not. The report of the Commission had come in rather prematurely and the services which were the best paid in the world and which had their emoluments raised only in 1919 could wait until the Government had its report on question of constitutional advance and both the reports could then be considered simultaneously. The House then rose for lunch.

GRAVE ISSUES INVOLVED.

When the Assembly met after lunch Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar supporting Pandit Malaviya's amendment said that it was perfectly germane that Government should consider Lee Commission's report not only in the light of the resolution that was passed by the House in February last asking for establishment of self-Government in India but also in the light of enquiry that was now proceeding to investigate the defects in the working of the present constitution. The House should not commit itself to any undertakings. The question that allowances would have to be given with retrospective effect was one of finance and expenditure upon which Government could not expect the House to be committed. Questions of constitutional importance were involved in the recommendations of the Lee Commission. For instance the question in regard to passage allowance was not merely a question of allowance but that it sought to make a votable item a non-votable and to that extent attempted to take away the power of the House in regard to control of expenditure. Similarly the Commission's proposal that appointments to services in the Customs Department and certain other departments should, in future, be made by the Secretary of State would deprive the House of its right of voting certain items which would be made non-votable. The question of appointment of the proposed Public Services Commission also involved a constitutional issue as it was proposed the Public Services Commission, when constituted, would only deal with powers which were now invested in the Secretary of State while the contention of the House has always been that the Legislature's control over the services should be complete. The recommendations of the Commission should therefore be examined in the light of principles of responsible Government on which alone the provincialisation and indianisation should be based and not on the most unsatisfactory constitution to the re-examination of which everybody was agreed.

Rai Buhadur Raj Narian opposed Pandit Malaviya's amendment and supported Sir Sivaswamy Iyer's resolution. He could not understand how the questions of services and constitutional advance were interconnected.

(Message incomplete.)

DISCUSSION ADJOURNED.

After further discussion the Assembly agreed, on the motion of Mr. V. Raju to adjourn the discussion on the resolutions on the Lee Report till the September Session.

PT. MALAVIYA'S AMENDMENT.

NATIONALISTS' SUPPORT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 9.

It is understood that the following amendment of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya (Referred to in the Assembly proceedings) to Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer's resolution about the Lee Commission's Report is to be supported by the Nationalist Party:—"That the questions raised by the Report cannot be separated from the all-important question of self-government in accordance with the demand put forward by the Assembly in February last to which no satisfactory response has so far been made and both the questions ought to be determined simultaneously. In any case when the proposals contained in the Report are examined they will have to be examined as a whole and this cannot be done before the September session."

KALYANJI MEHTA.

TRANSFERRED TO YERAVDA JAIL.

Mr. Kalyanji Vithalbhai Mehta, the non-co-operator leader of Surat who was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment in June last was transferred to Yeravda Jail. When Mr. Kalyanji was met accidentally at Victoria Terminus yesterday morning by a friend he looked perfectly cheerful though there were visible signs of weakness and emaciation. He said though he had not regained his old health he had improved after his recovery from an acute attack of dysentery.

THE TARIFF BILL.

(Continued from previous page.)

done in a businesslike way. The business like way was to offer protection in the shape of bounties or loans or a combination of both, so that the burden might be borne by the whole of India and not merely by the consumers. He opposed increased import duties and thought that under the system of bounties the burden would be less than half that which would be imposed by duties. In the interests of the poor Mr. Bell opposed the motion although in doing so he would be in the minority of only one.

ENGLAND'S EXAMPLE.

Sir Maneckjee Dalabhai, who had been a member of the Fiscal Commission, gave his whole-heartedly support to the principle of the Bill, which, he said, was only a step further than the policy unconsciously adopted by the Government up to the time of appointment of the Fiscal Commission in order to increase the duties required for revenue purposes. Sir Maneckjee was not a shareholder of the Tatas and therefore his views should be regarded as purely disinterested ones. The fact that there were several minutes of dissent to the Select Committee's Report of the Assembly was due to the question of nationalisation and other extraneous matter having been raised by some members of the committee. Mr. Bell's objection to the constitution of the Tariff Board was too late. Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy further refuted the arguments of Mr. Bell and quoted in support of the motion the Tariff Board's opinion that if dividends had been restricted the financial condition of the Tatas would have been easier but that the need for protection would have been exactly what it was to-day. The question of payment of dividends had therefore no consideration whatever in the matter of protection. The sole question before the Council was whether the steel industry would succeed with some measure of protection. Sir Maneckjee maintained that the industrey would succeed with a measure of protection and the system of bounties and protective duties was an easy one. He was very glad that the preamble had been amplified and improved but he was not satisfied with the manner it had been done. There must be a distinct and unequivocal declaration on the part of Government that they had decided to give protection to the steel industry. Sir Maneckjee was not opposed to foreign capital and he believed the industry would require a considerable amount of foreign capital. Moreover, unless there was competition within the Tariff wall the burden on the consumer would not be reduced to any appreciable extent. Reiterating his arguments as regards foreign capital Sir Maneckjee expressed his preference to the amendment of the Indian Companies Act than by the inappropriate and unwise method of inclusion of a provision. However a compromise having been arrived at on this question, he did not object to it now and on that score would not stand against the measure. He welcomed the measure because it contained signs of the growth of industrial development of India. England herself, before she became a free trader, adopted the policy of protection and he was therefore strengthened in his support of this Bill by the example of England.

SIR UMAR'S APPEAL TO GOD!

Sir Umar Hayat Khan opposed the Bill and declared if the members had not come to the Council unprejudiced, they would certainly like to throw out the Bill. He had to face a combination of rich men and Government and doubted whether his proposal would be carried. If the Tariff duty was imposed, every human being in India would be a sufferer. The Congress had always raised the war cry in favour of protection and Government had now merely supported their view. In his opinion the Congress consisted mainly of wealthy men. The fact that there was any national industry in India was absolutely misleading, for India had never been a nation. It was a general opinion in India that most of the money was spent in the maintenance of soldiers recruited from the Punjab and there had been a tendency among the members of other provinces to curtail military expenditure. Amidst hisses, Sir Umar Hayat declared that the Punjab also could not afford to spend money in benefitting a Parsi firm. He was afraid, if protection was given, ninety nine per cent. of the people would have to pay taxes for the interest of one per cent. He advocated his plea as a free trader and disfavoured that tariff wall should be built against any other country under the same Crown. He raised the question whether those interested in the Tatas should exercise their votes in the Bill.

The President asked the member not to go into the details at this stage.

Referring to his constituency Sir Umar Hayat Khan pointed out that the measure would enhance the taxation of the already overtaxed people. He apprehended overtaxation might lead to revolt. He could not understand how, in spite of cheap labour, the Tatas could not manage to run their concern without protection. Concluding, Sir Umar Hayat Khan said that the Bill was a nucleus of Swaraj. If the millions of poor people had to pay increased taxes because of Government's acceptance of a few non-officials' suggestion then he (the speaker) would appeal to God to save India from such a Swaraj.

At this stage the Council adjourned for lunch.

Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari disbelieved that passage of the Tariff Bill would land them into some difficulty with the Labour Government. He was satisfied that Government adopted discriminating protection.

Dr. Macphail referred to certain disadvantages of State protection. The result would be increased cost of living and of building materials and development of railways which were so much essential for the country. He disliked omnipotence of Government in dealing with Commerce and Industries. He disliked that such powers should be given to bureaucracy or Government officials in dealing with business. Business people were the best judges. He apprehended protection created monopoly and introduced lobbying in politics.

DISCRIMINATING PROTECTION.

Sir Charles Innes said Government's policy was based on the majority report of the Fiscal Commission and they had proposed to institute discriminating protection. They had to look after the interests of consumers as well while protecting a certain industry. He emphasised their policy was not of perpetual protection. They were inspired with the idea of preserving the great national industry. At the same time he hoped fresh capital would flow in. Educated India had been claiming for protection a long time since. He recognised that during the war time Tatas came to great assistance to Government by supplying to them a huge quantity of iron amounting to 295,000 tons. Sir Charles Innes understood Bombay Chamber of Commerce had supported the view held by Government in regard to discriminating protection. He assured that Council of State would be represented in foreign capital committee. Sir Charles concluded by saying that a limited system of bounties supplemented by protective duties was the expressed intention of the Government. He appealed to the House to accept the beneficial measure which the Government had proposed in its entirity.

(Message incomplete).

DR. C. V. RAMAN F. R. S.

Dr. C. V. Raman, F.R.S., who left for Madras *en route* to Europe and America, has an interesting programme of scientific study and research before him.

Interviewed by a representative of "The Englishman", Dr. Raman said that he would sail from Bombay by the P. and O. s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind" on June 7. Before leaving for Canada, to attend the annual Conference of the British Association to be held at Toronto between August 7 and 13, Dr. Raman proposes to spend a month in Switzerland and Italy in order to carry out further researches on the subject of diffraction of light.

It has been found by laboratory experiments that the blue colour of transparent ice in glaciers may be due to the internal scattering of the light in the crystalline medium. Dr. Raman proposes to study this aspect by experiments in the Alpine glaciers and also the scattering of light on water in the Swiss and Italian lakes.

Besides attending the Toronto Conference as a delegate, he has also been invited by the Toronto University to deliver lectures on the scattering of light, in which he has done excellent work. He will also attend the International Congress of Mathematicians to be held in Toronto as a delegate from Calcutta University.

Dr. Raman has also been invited to attend the centenary celebration of the Franklin Institute at Philadelphia, U.S.A., in September.

A DISTINGUISHED SCIENTIST.

"Gallery man" writes in the "Englishman" about Dr. Raman:—

This distinguished Doctor of Science who left the office desk to come to the laboratory is an example of rare devotion to the cause of higher science. His solid achievements in the field of physical research have won for him a deserved place among the leaders of British science in the Empire. His election to a Fellowship of the Royal Society and the subsequent invitation from the British Association of Science to Dr. Raman to represent India at this year's annual conference in Toronto (Canada) are instances of the recognition of his contribution to the fundamental aspects of scientific knowledge.

On the morrow after he received the high honour of an F.R.S., I made a pilgrimage to his house in Bowbazar. There, I found the professor overwhelmed with congratulatory letters and telegrams, which had been pouring throughout the previous day. In reply to my own congratulations, he said, with a modesty so conspicuous in him, that he valued the distinction chiefly for the encouragement it would give to his students who were zealously doing work in scientific research.

Later I met him, soon after he had received an invitation from the British Association of Science to attend the annual conference at Toronto. He was discussing his itinerary and his experiences of his first visit to England, as a delegate to the Empire Universities' Congress at Oxford in 1921. He traced his present invitation to visit Canada to an incident which occurred in London.

FIRST VISIT TO ENGLAND.

He was present at one of the social functions at the University of London held in honour of the delegates of the Congress. There was a very large gathering of scientists and laymen. It was difficult to know who was who. Dr. Raman, almost in despair of picking any acquaintance, was standing in a corner, with his conspicuous Madrasi turban. A lady approached him and asked if he was from India. He said "yes" and she introduced herself as Mrs. McLinnen, wife of Dr. McLinnen, F.R.S., the great physicist of Canada. After a short while, the lady dragged her husband from the crowd and introduced him to Dr. Raman. The two kindred spirits met and a heart to heart talk on their pet subjects ensued. Before parting, Dr. McLinnen said, "I shall drag you to Canada some day, if I can," and as Dr. Raman told me, "Dr. McLinnen has made good his threat."

Dr. Raman, though progressive in his ideas, still clings to orthorox Hindu habits. He wears his tuft on the head and his inevitable turban on all occasions. He is a strict vegetarian and is very scrupulous about it. I remember on one occasion, when he was my guest, a plate of ice-cream was offered him. He declined to accept it because he had been told that eggs were used in making ice-cream. He could not, however, be called conservative for, in his devotion to scientific education, he has crossed the seas and would gladly tour round the world, unlike the generality of his Brahmanic brethren. Suave and swarthy, he has an impressive personality. His quickness of movements is so remarkable that Dr. King of Benares Hindu University is said to have remarked that it was a wonder to him that test-tubes and glass flasks in the laboratory survived Dr. Raman's handling.

HIS CAREER.

Chandrasekara Venkata Raman was born on November 7, 1888, and educated in Southern India. He took the M.A. degree of the Madras University in 1906; was Woodburn medalist of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science in 1914; has been Palit Professor of Physics in the Calcutta University since July, 1917, became D.sc., *honoris cause*, of the Calcutta University in 1921. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1924. He is the author of "Experimental Investigations on the Maintenance of Vibrations" (1912 and 1914). "The Theory of Bowed Instruments" (1918), "Molecular Diffraction of Light." (1922) and of numerous original papers in the "Philosophical Magazine" "Physical Review", the "Astrophysical Journal," the "Proceedings of the Royal Society of London," and the "Proceedings of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science."

Professor Raman commenced his scientific career by contributing a paper to the "Philosophical Magazine" at the age of 17, while still a student at Madras. Soon after leaving the University, he became an officer of the Finance Department of the Government of India in 1907. While thus employed, he continued scientific research and during the ten years from 1907 to 1917 published a series of original papers and memoirs which are regarded as remarkable contributions to science, especially when it is remembered that he had not been to any European centre of learning at that time and had the scantiest leisure for study and investigation.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The work accomplished under such difficulties, attracted attention and when the Calcutta University received an endowment for the purpose of encouraging scientific research by Indians, the late Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, then vice-Chancellor, who had an eagle eye for merit in others, invited Mr. Raman to fill the chair of physics created at that time. In accepting the call of the university and entering upon the duties of his chair in 1917, Mr. Raman sacrificed a lucrative official career in Government service. Subsequent events have proved this step to have been justified. In less than a decade, a distinctively Indian school of research in physics has been established at Calcutta, whose contributions are valued wherever the science is studied and whose influence is felt far beyond the limits of the universities. By contributing to this achievement and by his activities in the Indian Science Congress and in the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Professor Raman has built up for himself, a unique scientific position in India.

EARLY WORKS.

Some of Professor Raman's earliest studies lay in the fascinating field of the theory of vibrations and its application in acoustics, particularly in the theory of musical instruments. He has discovered and described many new phenomena in this region. As examples of new scientific instruments developed in the course of his researches may be mentioned, the ballistic phonometer for measuring the intensity of noise-sounds, the sub-synchronous pendulum which enables a tuning fork to be rated directly against a pendulum clock and a mechanical violin-player for acoustical experiments. As some of his contributions to the study of musical instruments may be mentioned a new theory of the action of the mute on the tones of the stringed instruments and his explanation of the wolf note of the cello.

Some important contributions to the theory of elasticity are also on his credit. Since the time of Newton, substances such as brass, lead, etc., are usually described as imperfectly elastic on the ground that if two spheres of such materials collide, they rebound with only a fraction of their original velocity. By experiments in which very small velocities of impact were used, Professor Raman showed that even with brass and lead, perfectly elastic rebound could be obtained. A theory of the impact of spheres on elastic plates of finite thickness has also been developed which successfully explains the fact.

HIS GREATEST WORK.

During the voyage on his brief visit to Europe in 1921, Professor Raman's attention was drawn greatly to the problem of the colour of the sea and its origin. During the voyage back to India, further observations were made, and were followed up by laboratory work on his return to Calcutta. A new theory of the colour of the sea ascribing it to the molecular scattering of sunlight in the water was put forward and the result of this work was published in the 'Proceedings of the Royal Society.' Interest thus stimulated led to an extensive series of laboratory studies on the scattering of light in gases, vapours, liquids, vitreous and crystallic solids, under a variety of physical conditions and the results when fully interpreted promise to be of the highest significance in relation to the fundamental problems of the constitution of matter and the nature of radiation. Numerous papers dealing with these subjects have already been published by Professor Raman and his co-workers and are being further followed up.

SOME OBITER DICTA.

No account of Dr. Raman will be complete without a reference to his views on university education; and allied topics. He is a champion of absolute freedom for universities from State control. And he is reported to have stood for this ideal in the discussions of the University Conference held recently at Simla. He is opposed to the creation of a central advisory body at Delhi or Simla, as it will make the universities hang on the coat-tails of the Government, without an atmosphere of freedom. As regards scientific study and research he feels that the creation of numerous universities in the present state of India acts as a handicap for in a small and circumscribed centre of learning, professors are saddled with administrative functions leaving no scope for original research work.

A. I. CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING.

MEMBERS TO INTIMATE DATE OF ARRIVAL.

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, June 9.

Mr. Mahadeo H. Desai, wires under date Ahmedabad, June 9:—

Members of the All-India Congress Committee attending the next meeting to be held here towards the end of this month will kindly intimate the date and time of their arrival at Ahmedabad to the Secretary of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee who will arrange for their reception at the Railway station. Visitors should make their own arrangements for accommodation.

MYSORE FINANCES.

OPENING OF REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, June 9.

The first budget session of the Mysore Representative Assembly under the new constitution commenced this noon Mr. A. R. Bannerjee, C.S.I., Dewan of Mysore, presiding. Representatives from all parts of the State elected under the extended Reforms franchise assembled in large numbers to transact the business.

In opening the proceedings, the Dewan said that the net result of the budget for 1923-24 was a balance on the right side after a series of deficit years. It showed a surplus of Rs. 63,000. Comparing the figures of the budget for 1918-19 with those of 1924-25, the President said that they would find a total increase of revenue of Rs. 4,000,000.

Mr. Bannerjee further pointed out that a total revenue of nearly Rs. 33,500,000 was anticipated, while the total expenditure was nearly Rs. 33,400,000. This would result in a surplus. Though this was not very satisfactory, there were a few disturbing factors which required careful consideration of the Assembly. First of all there was a very heavy public debt raised for large productive works all of which had not yet reached a stage of yielding revenue, and from this alone there was a drain of about Rs. 4,200,000 from the annual revenues.

Secondly owing to the total absence of any provision in the past for the Depreciation Fund under head "Railways," the State had been put to a heavy expenditure on account of renewals. But correspondence between His Highness's Government and the Goverment of India on the subject of utilising the accumulated Sinking Fund intended for a Railway Sterling Loan had reached satisfactory stage.

Referring to the question of what is known as "Mysore Subsidy," the President said that recently a general scheme of rebate of tributes had been suggested to them and Government would submit their claim in accordance with it. The general principle of remission was that if the total military expenditure including the tribute exceeded 15 per cent. of gross revenues of the State, a rebate to the extent of the difference would be sanctioned. After a careful examination of this formula from the point of view of the Mysore State, His Highness's Government considered it necessary to make further representations.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

After referring to the State's expenditure, the Dewan dwelt at length on the educational progress made by Mysore. He said that the State Grant for education had been fixed at Rs. 4,900,000 as against Rs. 4,300,000 in the current year. He then referred to various reforms proposed to be undertaken in the department of education.

Concluding, the President said that Mysore which in the past had been in the vanguard of progress could not afford to stand still when rapid changes were taking place all over the world.

GRIEVANCES OF RANGOON POSTMEN.

(From a Correspondent.)

RANGOON, June 9.

The following telegram has been sent by Mr. S. P. S. Mani Iyer, President of the Burma Postmen and Menial Staff Association to the Director-General, Simla:—"Time scale revision and house rent sanctioned for postmen and menial staff, Rangoon quite inadequate. House rent here more exhorbitant than any other presidency towns in India. Minimum house rent between Rs. 25 to 30 standard accommodation one family or four individuals. In consideration local Government sanctioned compensatory allowance for ministerial and menial staff stationed Rangoon. Central Government sanctioned (1, increased rate pay for Post and Telegraph officials (2) compensatory allowance for R. M. S. and Selection Grade officials (Postal) (3) increased rate house rent for signallers and officels (Telegraph) No consideration for poorly paid postmen and menial staff although conditions life similar scale of postmen, Rangoon Rs. 24/10/8—40 plus house rent Rs. 3 menials Rs. 15/3/2—24. Increment paable after every third and fifth year respectively while postmen pay Rs. 27—1—45 plus house rent increment payable every year. Thereby postmen and menials, Rangoon losing Rs. 48 and third and fifth year respectively. It was customary Rangoon since 1891 that maximum pay for postmen is fixed with that minimum for clerks and that of menials like postmen. Pray immediate relief granting revised time scale and house rent allowance pending irreducible minimum demands to allay present discontent."

MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR ACCIDENT.

INQUIRY INSTITUTED.

Mr. M. Webb, District Magistrate of Satara is holding an enquiry into the circumstances connected with the accident to a lorry which occurred on the Wai Ghat on June 1. Among those who are invited to give evidence is Mr. Russa H. Mehta whose letter describing the accident was publish in "The Chronicle" of the 3rd instant.

THE MODERN ARCHITECT.

HIS WORK AND ASPIRATIONS.

At the annual general meeting of the Bombay Architectural Association held on Thursday the 5th instant Mr. Ditchburn President of the Association addressed the members on The Modern Architect—His Work and Aspirations. He said that "history and traditions inform us that our profession is of great antiquity, and from the early civilised stages of mankind, the architect or master-builder has been in evidence, and taken his share of the civic duties of the past. Organisation in building was from ancient records carried out to a very much greater state of perfection than that which obtains at the present day. We read, for example, that in the construction of King Solomon's temple there was a vast concourse of workmen, presided over in sections by sub-overseers, and those in turn by overseers and that the stones having been dressed to the dimensions shown on the drawings, supplied to the workmen by the architect, they were examined and marked by the sub-overseers and only if the stones were in accordance with the working plans were they passed for final inspection by the overseers, who, if satisfied with the quality and workmanship,, ordered the particular stone to be built into the structure, and by this method of rigid inspection structures must have of necessity resulted perfect in all its parts and a pride to the master-builder when completed." The Architect of to-day was, he said, as of old "responsible for the execution of his buildings, but, whereas the architect of bygone times could reply upon extreme care being exercised with each individual stone, the architect of to-day has to rely very largely on his own supervision and consequently his responsibility is very largely increased. "The modern architect in India has," he added, "truly a great responsibility in the supervision of his work and the execution of the detail as conceived by him. It may be the result of his multifarious duties, but the modern architect, I venture to think, is much too prone to adopt without very close examination, accepted and tried theories, arguing that because his predecessors have carried out certain works in a particular manner with no untoward results ,so he in his turn must adhere as closely as possible, and within accepted limits, to those principles. We are, I think, far too conservative in our ideas generally, and very few have the inclination to investigate and to carry out, for example, ests for their own edification, to know more of the materials we have to use in our structures." He suggested the adoption of bye-law by the public bodies that would direct and control the architects in their use of the materials such as ferro-concrete. Speaking about the aesthetic side of the work he said that "any builder can construct a building from a design, but it is only the artist who is capable of so grouping his architectural features that the necessary expression is given as to what he wishes to convey in his design, at the same time interpreting the wishes of his client. I have heard it said many times by prospective owners that they are not concerned with the outward appearance of their building, I am sure that the architect, if he is worthy of the name as such, will do his utmost to bestow the necessary care and attention to plans and elevation and the application to art in the grouping of his masses. There is a wide gulf between the crude building and a structure which can be termed architectural." The search after the perfect and the ideastic should be," he remarked, "nurtured after having regard to basic principles and the experience of bygone ages with the sole aim of endeavouring to express modern ideas and conforming at the same time to present day principles." "We can," he said, "learn and assimilate a good deal from the experience of the past ages, but it is hopeless to endeavour to rigidly copy these original productions, ideas and achievements of the old masters in a blind and mechanical fashion." He admitted that restrictions in regard to the main scheme and layout of the land, the frontage and area to be built upon are all essential restrictions. But he was not sure that "all those restrictions which are frequently imposed on the architect are beneficial, as he may have on many occasions, a brilliant conception but is not allowed to see it materialise because perhaps his main horizontal line do not conform with those of his neighbours and so forth. Those of you who have an acquaintance with some European suburgs will remember the truly monotonous feeling, with no expression whatever, which a hundred houses have, all being built to the same or similar design and I consider it would be a retrograde step to develop on those lines. "There is," he pointed out, "a wide scope for the modern architect in the devedopment of colour architecture in India, and by that I mean, where possible, the introduction of different coloured stones, marble and cement mixed with pigment colourings." "We have," he added, "in India many coloured stones at our disposal, red, blue, white, yellow, and black, which in the hand of the artist and fashioned into design would materially brighten our facades." He recommended, however, extreme caution in the treatment. He concluded with a word of advice to the younger generation of architects.

ISLAM AND THE COW.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

"Islam is not a false religion. Let Hindus study it reverently and they will love it even as I do." These are the words, not of a vain-glorious Maulvi, but a sanathani Hindu, Mahatma Gandhi. But how many Hindus who have *actually* read the Koran even once? And of those who have read it, how many have *studied it reverently*? Is it not a fact that to the majority of the Hindus, Islam is nothing more than a mere religion of fanatics? And of this majority of Hindus, how many have actually studied their own scriptures, the Vedas? And of those Hindus who have thus studied, how many have understood the "spirit" as against the "letter" of the Vedas? Are not then "imperfect knowledge of one's own religion" and "incorrect knowledge of another's religion," two of the primary causes which contribute much to Hindu-Muslim tension and which have wrong out of Mahatmaji's agonised soul the fateful words. "I feel the wave of violence coming?"

Let us then be a bit seriously sincere. Let us apply ourselves to the subject without any prevaricarious pre-conceived notions. Let the Hindus forget their being Hindus for a while and ponder over the prevailing conditions of Arabia when the Prophet Muhammad was born and when he began to preach his sermons. Let them think of the barbarous state in the Arab tribes were passing on their lives. Let them remember that these Arabs were then anything less than actual cannibals, without morality, without any standard of living, full of vice, steeped in ignorance, idolaterous, agnostic and atheistic, hoses devided against themselves, hamlets against against hamlets, towns against towns, tribes against tribes. These are the conditions which were obtaining in Arabia when the Prophet began his sermons and sang his song celestial, extalling the sublime beauty of the unseen and unseeable unmanifested Omnipotence. Let the Hindu who is so verily easily allowing himself to fly into a rage at the very sight of a Moslem beside a cow, visualise before his mind these conditions, put himself in the place of Muhammad, and think for a while how he would have acted under those circumstances. Let him also not forget the waterless, moistureless desert of Arabia, noted for its want and scarcity. Then, let him decide for himself if there is not some room for excuse if the patient, peace-loving and sympathy-borne Prophet had given permission to his people to eat anything except what is unclean in the following words: "This day (all) good things are allowed to you (for good)" (Koran, V.—5). Let him also ponder a while the agnoy with which he would have wrung out of his heart the following words: " . . . . But whoever is compelled by hunger (to eat of the forbidden food), not inclining to sin, then surely Allah is Forgiving, merciful," (V.—3). Then, let him bear in mind that " the Prophet forbade all living things, tied up and bound, to be killed" and remember the following sayings of his "The son of man has no more right than that he should have a house wherein he may live, and a piece of cloth whereby he may hide his nakedness, and a chip of bread and water." "Take not things which have life to shoot (arrows) at." "There are rewards for (our behaviour to) to all endued with fresh and tender hearts." "There is reward (for every good act done) in regard to every heart fresh with life." "Mercy is an offshoot of merciful (God): whoso then shall come upto it, shall come upto God; and who so shall cut himself off from it, God will cut him off (from Himself)." and also that "the Prophet departed from the world but never had his fiil of barely bread" and that "many a month would pass" when the house of the Prophet "never kindled the fire at the heart'.' Is there really any cause, then, to grumble? Is not a Hindu, even to-day, popularly believed to be absolved of all sin even if he kills a cow, in case the cow tries to kill him? Why should a Hindu, then, conveniently forget the scarcity of the Arabian desert and question the Prophet for allowing all "good things" to be eaten by his people?

But, then, there is a word which deserves the attention of the Muslims of India in particular. Let them remember the following words of the Prophet: "No two hungry wolves sent into a herd of sheep have wrought more ruin to them than the greed of a man for wealth and diggity to *his* religion." "Of all men, the people who have faith obstain most from killing." "You have to follow my example and the example of those who come after me, being also rightly guided," and further more, never for a moment forget the following ominous words of the Prophet himself: "The Koran came down under five heads: lawful, unlawful, plain, figurative and parabolical; then observe as lawful what is lawful, and forbid what is unlawful, and act upon the plain injunctions, and believe in the figurative and take example from the parabies." "A time will come over men when nothing will remain of Islam except its name, nor anything of the Koran except its formalities; their places of worship will be well preserved and in use, while they will really be ruined because of their guidance; their learned men will be the worst of (all) who are under the heaven; from these will come forth mischief-making, and in them will it settle."

Are the Muslims, then, living the Religion of Islam to-day or are they simply keeping up the formalities? No individual Muslim need furnish an answer to this question in public. Let him but search his heart and see for himself whether the life he is leading is in invitation of the life of the Prophet, whose food for months together at times used to be mere dates and water unless somebody made him a present of a piece of flesh, when there used to be a fire kindled in his hearth. Let him also visualise before his mind the contract of the Arabian Desert against the Indian Plains and decide for himself whether the killing of the cow is such a vital necessity for him that unless he does it, he would be hovering beween life and death, and that hence he must kill the cow even at the risk of incurring the displeasure of his Hindu neighbours. There is a nobility attached to the voluntary surrender of one's rights and when the heart says 'give', the gift is never small.—Yours. etc.,

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

RAILWAY ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

REPRESENTATION OF PASSENGER'S ASSN.

The following questions have been put by Mr. B. Das, M.L.A., in the Legislative Assembly:—

1. (a) Will Government be pleased to lay a statement on the table giving a list of names of members of the Central Advisory Council and Local Advisory Council of Railways?

(b) Will Government be pleased to lay a statement for information of the members of the House.

(i) The number of meetings these Advisory Councils had so far,

(ii) Subjects refered to them for opinion and advice.

(iii) action if any taken on their recommendations?

2. (a) Are Government aware of the existence of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Associations at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Karachi?

(b) Have any of these Associations been given the privilege of representation on the Central and Local Advisory Councils?

(c) If the reply be in affirative, will Government be pleased to mention names of such representatives and the Council they are on?

(d) If the reply be in the negative, will Government be pleased to state the reason why?

(e) Will Government be pleased to take immediate steps to see that such Associations wherever they exist are given the privilege of representation on the Local Advisory Committee of those Railways in the working in which they are interested?

3. Will Government be pleased to place on the table a copy of circular giving details of the constitution on the Local Advisory Committees set up with the different Railways in India?

"MUSLIM SCHOOL AT NIGDI."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 20th May, 1924, you have published a letter about the Muslim school at Nigdi written by your correspondent, "Insaf." If your correspondent had given his name, his letter would have deserved more consideration and weight than it does without his identity. However as there are some misstatements likely to create misapprehensions about the Hindus, it is desirable that some of his statements should be answered and shown to be quite unwarranted.

(1) First and foremost, I must object to his statement "that a few Brahmins of Poona have started agitation by means, that the organisers of the Muslim school consider extremely undesirable." Now I must inform "Insaf" that the Brahmins of Poona have a very insignificant hand in this matter. For although "the question of the sanctity of the spot where the Padukas have been established" is one in which in a sense the whole Hindu community, can be said to be concerned, still the matter was first taken up by those Hindus of the Bhagwat sect, who are popularly known as the Warkaries, and who mostly consist of non-Brahmins and are spread throughout the whole of the Maharashtra, including C. P.; the Karnatic, and half of the territory of His Exalted Highness the Nizam. In this connection I may inform "Insaf" that the deputation of the Warkaries, that waited upon Mahatma Gandhi, in the Sassoon Hospital at Poona, to discuss this matter consisted mostly of Warkaries. It was headed by Mr. Anandrao Gosavi, a Maratha descendant of Shri Tukaram Maharaj of Dehu, and consisted of 9 persons, 6 of whom were non-Brahmins. So also the deputation that waited upon the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, the Revenue Member, and the Education Minister, the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, was also similarly constituted and headed. "Insaf" appears to be ignorant of these facts, which have appeared in the newspapers, named by him in his letter.

(2) "Insaf" says that "there is no ground for any real grievance to the Hindu community, etc." Here suffice it to say for the present that without any real grievance, no sane man or men would undergo any trouble and sacrifice. But more about this, when we know "Insaf's" identity.

(3) As to "Insaf's" anxiety about the Hindu-Moslem Unity, I may mention that the "Hindus concerned" have throughout kept an eye on this aspect of the question. About 8 or 9 months ago, they held two public meetings in Poona and showed their readiness to settle this matter amicably by means of arbitration. They even appointed their arbitrators, and informed the Mahomedans about it. Later on, about a month ago, at the express desire of Mahatmaji the Hindus also submitted a rough statement of the "terms of reference" to be submitted to arbitration; and although a request was made to the Mahomedans through Mahatmaji, to let the Hindus know, what the Mahomedans' "term of reference" are, nothing has as yet been learnt about it.

From this brief account, "Insaf" would see that the Hindus have done all, that they can be reasonably expected to do. I expect "Insaf" to inform himself properly, before rushing into print at once.—Yours, etc.,

V. M. POTDAR.

180, Shanwar, Poona (City),
May 28.

ALLEGED ENTICEMENT OF A WOMAN.

INTERESTING MADRAS CASE.

A BORAH SUNNI AFFAIR.

His Worship Dr K. Pandalal, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras heard (on May 30) an interesting case in which Dr. Mir Anwaruin an Advocate of the Madras High Court charged four individuals to wit (1) Rahmath Nunnisa Begam, (2) Fatherin Bai alias Fathema Begum alias Begum, (3) Mahomed Ali and (4) Abbas Hussain with enticing his wife Mustari Bano alias Bano Bai aged 19 and with unlawfully concealing and detaining her with the object of doing away with her life because she embraced the 'Sunni Hanafi' faith or with compelling her marriage with another person or with the object of compelling her to immoral ways.

The allegations of the complaint were briefly these: On the 11th April 1924 the complainant in accordance with the principles of the 'Sunni Hanafi' School of Mussalman Law contracted a matrimonial alliance with one Mustari Bano alias Bano Bai aged 19 years, the daughter of the late Abdur Azmiruddin a Borah. Prior to the said marriage the complainant satisfied himself that Mustari Bano's first marriage with one Abdul Ali had been properly and validly dissolved. The 1st accused is a friend of the complainant's wife and in connection with the execution of a promissory note in favour of his wife, she bore ill will towards him. The 2nd accused is the mother of the girl and accused 3 and 4 brothers of the 2nd accused. In spite of the complainant's warning to the contrary, accused 1, 3 and 4 persistently visited complainants' wife, interviewed his wife and poisoned her mind against him by telling her that he had already killed two English women by cutting throat and she would also share the same fate if she continued to stay with him. Thereon on the 20th April she asked for permission to go to the mosque and instead of going to the mosque she went to the last accused and then to the house of the 2nd accused and did not return at all. Then the complainant wrote to his wife but the letter was refused by the 2nd accused. Again he sent one of his relations to see his wife and this gentleman returned with the news that he interviewed the 2nd accused who refused to allow him to see her. Also that she had informed him that she did not accept the marriage between her daughter and the complainant and as she had not obtained a proper divorce from the 1st husband Abdul Ali she would try to reconcile her with him or at any rate take her to Surat and get her married o a Bohra.

His worship at the first instance had issued notice to the accused to show cause why summons should not be granted against them and posted hearing of the notice yesterday. Being a sensational case, the court house was filled with a large gathering of Mahomedans and this necessitated the examining of the complainant's wife in camera.

CAMERA PROCEEDINGS.

Mrs. Anwaruddin (Mustari Bano) examined by the Magistrate said that she was 19 years of age and had gone to Bombay recenetly, thence to Hyderabad and returned to Madras 2 days back and was staying with her mother and sisters in Office Venkatachalla Mudaly Street. She was at first married to one Abdul Ali and he was at Bombay. There was a valid divorce of the marriage, her husband pronouncing 'Thalak' it was dissolved. She stayed with Dr. Mir Anwaruddin from the 17th February 1924 to 20th April 1924 but she was not married to him. She denied that she renounced her Borah religion and embraced the 'Sunni Hanafi' faith. She was never married to him and she was not his wife and he was a liar. First accused visited Dr. Anwarudin's house only once during the two months that witness was there. She denied that her 2 uncles accused 3 and 4 having visited Anwarruddin's House during his absence. On the 18th April she left home to visit the mosque, but there was no other female. Accidentally she met her mother and uncles. She denied having visited 1st accused's house. Again on 20th April she visited mosque and then she went to her mother's house and since lived there.

At this stage the Magistrate informed the complainant that he could not allow further cross-examination and then the case was heard in the Court Hall.

IN OPEN COURT.

Dr. Anwaruddin sumbitted a list of 35 witnesses and begged leave of the Court to have all or some of them examined. He submitted in his argument that the responsibility of bringing home the offence to the accused lay on his shoulders. He was prepared to prove the factum of the marriage and the intentional enticement by the accused of his wife for purposes of illicit intercourse. He apprehended dangar to her life. He said the gist of the offence consisted in depriving him of the lawful custody of his wife, not necessarily by forcibly taking away but also by promises, persuasions, allurements and blandishments. He prayed to the Court that like any other citizen he might be given an opportunity of proving his case with the assistance of his witnesses.

His worship remarked that they must take a common sense point of view in this case and that these proceedings would not help to bring a reconciliation and both of them might regret these proceedings. Dr. Anwaruddin submitted that if he were given an opportunity to see his wife for half a minute she would be willing to go with him. But he was afraid that her relations who were Boarhs would never attempt a reconciliation because they regarded the Sunnis as infidels and the 'Sunnis' regarded Borahs as infidels.

His worship promised to consider the issues and pass an order at a later date.

Dr. Anwaruddin informed the Court that in the meantime the girl might be carried away out of jurisdiction.

His worship called accused 3 and 4 and warned them that she must not be taken outside the Madras City until the decision of the case and they gave the undertaking.

Dr. Anwarruddin conducted his own case while Messrs. V. N. Kuppa Rao, Syed Inamuddin and M. A. T. Coelho, High Court Vakils appeared for defence.—"Hindu."

"UNTOUCHABLES" AND CORPORATION

QUESTION OF ADMISSION INTO RESTAURANTS.

The Municipal Commissioner has written the following letter to the Corporation, on the question of admitting the untouchables" to restaurants, etc.:

As far as the Gardens or other public places of resort maintained by the Corporation are concerned, they are open to persons of all castes and creeds alike and no suggestion is contained in any of the letters that this is not the case. At the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Victoria Gardens and the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens on the Malabar Hill, every member of the public is free to come and go and any attempt either by the staff or by any section of the public to prevent them doing so would of course have to be immediately suppressed. What is now asked for, however, is something entirely different from this. It is that every keeper of an eating house or place of public resort should be compelled as one of the conditions of his license to admit all castes and creeds to the use of his premises. The suggestion is one which would not be feasible of execution in the most democratic country in the world where none of the difficulties set up by caste exist. The most famous restaurants in Europe would unhesitatingly refuse to admit and serve any person who did not by his dress and manners conform to the general standard considered necessary by the proprietors. In India, the clientele for which the proprietor of an eating house or refreshment room caters is naturally much more restricted. In the more pretentious establishments, which are run on semi-European lines, admission is restricted to persons with a certain minimum standard of dress and behaviour and provided that standard is attained, no caste distinction is made. This is, however, impossible in the case of those shops which set out from the first to cater for a particular class or caste of inhabitants. It is not only the Hindu of low caste but the Mahommedan and the European who is naturally excluded from the use of establishments which cater for high class Hindus. In fact, almost every high caste community in Bombay has its own eating houses and the proprietors of many of these would not ordinarily admit members of another caste even if that caste were recognised as equally high. It is clear that the time has not yet been reached when it is possible to abolish these distinctions. To insist upon such a condition as that suggested being inserted as one of the conditions of license would merely mean the closure of a majority of the institutions concerned. The Corporation has, in the past, done its utmost to assist in the abolition of caste distinctions in cases where it was appropriate for it to do so, such as in connection with the rules of the Tramway Company, but the suggestion made in the present letters is not only impracticable but also based upon a mistaken idea of the principles of democracy. While sympathising fully with every effort to abolish the stigma of untouchability, the Corporation cannot, in my opinion, do more than it is doing at present, i.e., observe absolute equality in appointments to its service and in questions of the right to use public streets, pavements, places of recreation and instruction; it cannot attempt to impose conditions of trade which would be impracticable even in countries where no such thing as caste exists. No feeling of resentment at exclusion from eating houses intended to cater for caste Hindus can properly be felt by members of the lower castes, as they are exactly in the same position as their European, Parsi and Mahomedan fellow-citizens.

PORTUGUESE AVIATORS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 9.

Major Brito Raes and Major Sarmento Peires, Portuguese aviators, left Rangoon at 7-5 this morning in fine weather for Bangkok. Dr. A. N. DeSouza Portuguese Consul and some members of the Portuguese community were present to bid them farewell. The Portuguese community wanted to entertain the airmen during their stay in Rangoon but they declined as they were not certain of their movements. Mr. Kemp and his men gave the necessary help to the aviators who were impressed with the kind treatment they received from everybody here. It has been arranged that Lt. Manoel Gauvea will meet Major Raes and Major Pieres at Macao.

Captain Raes and Lieut. Peires, Portuguese aviators have received the news that they have been awarded the highest decoration for military officers in the gift of the Portuguese Government namely Torre E. Espada and both have been promoted Major while their mechanic has been promoted to the rang of a commissioned officer and has been made a lieutenant.

SIND STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

PROF. VASWANI'S SPEECH.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAWABAD, June 8.

The Sind Students' Conference opened its first session on Saturday night, Prof. Vaswani presiding. Mrs. Hiranandam welcomed the delegates. Her address was an indictment of the present educational system. Amongst other reforms she suggested compulsory military training for every boy student for a period of three years.

Mr. Vaswani in an eloquent address appealed to the students to devote themselves to the service of the Motherland. "Seek light and more light but the light of love that expresses itself as a service of the poor and the weak." The president pained to find the audience attired foreign, fashionable clothes and appealed to them to use Swadeshi clothes. He asked them to speak as far as possible in their mother tongue.

The Conference reassembled this morning when a number of resolutions were adopted. The resolution urging the abolition of corporal punishment in schools was rejected as the house was of opinion that some sort of physical punishment was absolutely indispensable. The Conference called upon the student community to use Swadeshi clothes and conduct their correspondence in vernacular.

The Bombay University was asked to hold all the university examinations in Sind. The Education Minister, Bombay in a message to the Conference asks the students to avoid taking part in religious and political propaganda while in schools.

"HOMAGE TO THE ASSASSIN."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

There is one aspect of the display of hysteria in the Anglo-Indian Press which you have entirely overlooked. We have been told with depressing reiteration that Mahatma Gandhi is the root cause of all acts of violence by misguided people during these last three years.

Now, anxiety is expressed in the same quarters that crimes of violence will increase in this unhappy land should "Gandhi's influence diminish". That is precisely what those who believe in Gandhi have been saying all along. Hitherto it was all wrong "and contrary to scripture." Those of us who dared even tentatively to suggest that *his* was an influence which ultimately worked for peace, were branded as lunatics.

It is as well to suspend judgment until the correct version of the now notorious resolution has been received. At the same time it may be truly said (if the resolution has been correctly reported and if it was supported by the leader of the Swarajists) that it is difficult to conceive anything more *savagely ironical* upon the speech of the Secretary of State, who ignoring the Mahatma as being impossible and unworthy of "contact" while advocating contact with the Swarajists party. Whatever people may say about Gandhi—to him at any rate—violence is violence, murder is murder and truth is truth. He is not a political opportunist. He never compromises with sin in any shape or form. I submit in this connexion that the general conduct of the Swarajist leader in regard to crimes of violence especially in Bengal is in marked contrast with that of the great Irish leader, Parnell. It will be remembered that the day following the dreadful tragedy at Phoenix Park Dublin on the fatal 6th of May, 1882, that Parnell sent a message to Mr. Gladstone, (the Channel of Communication was a mutual friend.) The message was as follows:—

"I am authorised by Mr. Parnell to state that if Mr. Gladstone considers it necessary for the maintenance of his (Mr. G's) position *and for carrying out his views*, that Mr. Parnell *should resign his seat*, Mr. Parnell is prepared to do so immediately."

The "views" referred to were "the prevention of crimes in Ireland Act" passed in 1882. Parnell's conduct on this occasion is significant when it is recalled that he had only just been released from Kilmainhaim Jail. Parnell condemned both the *deed* and the *motive* and by doing so he did not lay himself open to the charge that he was an enemy of Irish liberty. It is most disappointing that Mr. Das has not found it possible to do what Parnell did in 1882.

If he had done so probably the head of the Government of Bengal would use the words of Mr. Gladstone, in reply:—

"My duty does not permit me for a moment to entertain the proposal just conveyed to me by you . . . but I am deeply sensible of the *honourable motives* by which it has been prompted."—Yours, etc.,

A CELT.

June 6.

SOMETHING EVERY MOTHER SHOULD KNOW ABOUT.

Baby's Own Tablets

Worms rob children of nourishment, give them pains in the stomach and bowels, spoil their sleep and steal their strength. Administered for a few days, Baby's Own Tablets drive out worms and then the little sufferer rapidly improves. His appetite increases, he sleeps well, becomes pink, plump and happy.

Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are an absolutely pure and safe specific for infantile indigestion, constipation, colic, diarrhoea, teething pains, croup and colds. They induce calm, restful sleep in a natural way and assist development.

Chemists sell Baby's Own Tablets at 14 annas for a vial. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.

"THE COST OF LIVING."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your morning contemporary provides me with sumptuous "Chota Hazris" and breakfasts for the last few days for publishing "budgets" of European individuals. am pleased, Sir, that we have such bold persons coming forward to ventilate their just (!) and legitimate (!) grievances. Each of them have sung their own song; so may I not, with your kind permission moan over my poor lot? All my sympathies for "Insaf", "Bachelor", "Just Solvent" and others who have most honestly and bluntly put forward their monthly budget. Their cases are pitiable but mine is still worse. My income, Sir, is only Rs. 10,000 and alas! What is the expenditure? The following facts will throw light on my poor helpless condition and the "glaring injustice" of Fate!

The budget runs thus:—

	Rs.
House rent ...	2,050
Servants wages (including 2 cooks, 3 boilers, 2 Ayahs, 1 Hamal, 2 Malis, 2 Sweepers, 2 Bhaias, 2 Chauffeurs, 2 floor cleaners, and 1 European Governess) ...	1,089
Wines and Spirits (I drink only champagne for other drinks harm me) ...	3,500
Milk, butter, etc. ...	450
"Nach" Parties (4 times a month) ...	2,000
"Joy Rides" in the nights (to Juhu in the moon-light nights, and to Worli in dark nights) ...	5,000
Club Bills ...	800
Public charity ...	1,000
My Dress-makers' Bills ...	300
Dresses for my 3 wives ...	1,000
General expenses for family of 6 ...	6,000
Total ...	23,180

For the last five years, this is my budget! So the deficit amounts to Rs. 65,955 plus per cent interest on this sum borrowed. This is the most economic budget I can lay on and I have failed in my several attempts to cut the coat according to my cloth. Mr. Editor, will you suggest me where am I to put a cut?

I forgot to state in the begining that am an Indian and if I cannot support myself with a meagre, scanty, lean sum of Rs. 10,000 what doubt there can be for an European being dissatisfied with the salary of a few thousands? Think for a moment, Sir, what these European officers mean to India? They are our trustees, our guardians, our friends philosophers and guides! Residing far far away from "home sweet home", leaving aside their warm fire-sides, their friends their pleasures, their joys, they come here to toil, to drudge and to labour! Think of these sacrifices, weigh their noble intentions and high ideals of love and justice and then you will come to a fair conclusion that without them there would have been darkness ignorance and chaos. They are a beacon light of civilisation, a torch of all progress! Are we not bound, both by ties, divine and human, to protect and look after their interest? Thanks to the Lee Commission that it has come, and timely come, to save them from this wretched pecuniary downfall India will have to pay a crore and a half more. But what is that paltry sum for the "rich and prospering India"? Indians must pay and are in duty bound to see that they are happy. They come not here to enjoy but to give their very life-blood for the good of India! and poor men return all emaciated, weak, and broken in health! And none to pity them. Shall we not say "what a wastage of human energy, what inhospitable treatment to our well-wishers?"

Sir, you will laugh and many will laugh with you, but I weep (!) and expect to weep alone, for there is none to pity the burden of my song.—Yours, etc.

"ORGANISED LOOT."

Errors and omissions excepted.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read with much amusement I. N. S. A. F's letter in to-days "Times of India" regarding "Cost of Living in Bombay".

Just imagine an income of Rs. 2,200 per month and not being able to live! I wonder what he would do if he happened to be drawing Rs. 150 a month. Why should Rs. 1,012 be spent on rent, furniture and servants? The man who draws Rs. 150 spends Rs. 50 a month on his rent, etc. The discomfort he does experience is the continuous fear of loosing this Rs. 150 possibly by order of the Rs. 2,200 gentleman who considers Rs. 150 too much but who himself cannot do without a servant in every corner of the room, a motor car to drive him a few hundred yards to his place of business, and a luxurious suite of appartments to live in.

A poor man drawing Rs. 150 after paying Rs. 50 per month for his dwelling, has to feed and clothe himself, wife and two children on the remaining Rs. 100. He does this by setting apart Rs. 2 per day for bazaar expense, i.e. Rs. 60 per month. This actually means 0/8/0 per day for each member of the family. What can 0/8/0 fetch to feed a being in this country (There are numerous cases where Rs 2,200 folk spend more to feed a domestic pet.. This 0/8/ per day can be spent as follows: Rice 0/1/0 vegetable 0/1/0, ghee 0/2/0 milk and bread 0/2/0, fuel 0/1/0 and Tea (a luxury) 0/1/0. To me this appears disgraceful but still Rs. 150 has to remain silent and just carry on. If he grumbles he may lose even this. The balance of Rs. 40 has to suffice for servants and clothes. The cook runs away with Rs. 20 the dhobi Rs. 10 and the sweeper Rs. 5 and the remaining Rs. 5 is all that is left for boots and clothes for the whole family. Of course this cannot be done and when necessity arises, a money lender (Pathan) is resorted to. Eventually difficulty in re-payment presents itself and the bankruptcy court is appealed to, Mr. Rs. 150 has now become a low type of individual who has brought shame and disgrace upon himself and family by what in Mr. Rs. 2,200 opinion is "drink."

Games, amusements and an occasional bottle of rum are items which cannot be thought of by Mr. Rs. 150. On the other hand "Hard Work," Home, and Scanty Fare is all that can be expected.

For a person in receipt of Rs. 2,200 to comment upon the cost of living in Bombay is, I think, absurd and scandalous. In fact it is evident Rs. 2,200 a month too much and should be much less. The cry should really be from Mr. Rs. 150.—Yours, etc.,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Bombay, May 30.

ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(By M. K. GANDHI.)

The forthcoming session of the All-India Congress Committee will decide the future work of the Congress for the ensuing six months. Six months for a nation which is in a hurry to get her own is a long time to lose. Every moment is precious. The members of the All India Congress Committee are representatives of representatives. They are or should be the real executive of the nation. They can if they will hasten Swaraj. They must be men and women with an unquenchable faith in the national programme for the time-being. They must enforce it in their own lives and induce others to do likewise. Three hundred and fifty representatives *working* with one mind cannot but produce an instantaneous impression upon the country.

Let each one of us ask himself or herself:

1. Do I believe in non-violence and truth for the purpose of gaining Swaraj?
2. Do I sincerely believe in Hindu-Muslim unity?
3. Do I believe in the capacity of the *Charkha* to solve the problem of the economic distress of the starving millions of India, and in order to make hand-spun Khaddar universal am I prepared to spin religiously for half an hour at least per day, except when actually travelling continuously for twenty-four hours? And am I prepared to use nothing but hand-spun Khaddar?
4. Do I believe in the boycott of government titles, government schools, law-courts and councils?
5. If a Hindu, do I believe that untouchability is a blot upon Hinduism?
6. Do I believe in the complete abolition of the drink and drug evil in spite of the fact that the whole of the revenue will be wiped out at a single stroke?

In my opinion, no one who does not believe in the foregoing articles of the Congress programme should remain in the All-India Congress Committee. It is necessary to draw attention to all the articles because I know that many members do not believe in non-violence and truth. I hear too that there are practising lawyers in the Congress executives, that there are members who do not exclusively and always wear Khaddar garments, that there are non-co-operators who are actually on the managing committees of national schools and who send their own children to government schools and that, lastly, merchants who trade in foreign or mill-made cloth are still on Congress executives. I can only say that it is impossible to carry on the Congress programme to a successful issue if we who have to work it do not carry it out in our own persons. How can a practising lawyer ask or expect his brother to give up his practise, or one who does not himself spin demonstrate the necessity of others' spinning?

I shall plead before the committee for an honest programme. If the majority have another programme, I would advise the minority to resign and attend to the Congress programme from outside the A. I. C. C. There has been too much disregard of Congress resolutions and demands from the Working Committee. I would therefore also suggest that the members should at the end of every month send yarn of their own spinning, at least ten tolas of at least ten counts of even and well-twisted yarn. This quantity can be easily spun in thirty days at the rate of half an hour per day. The yarn should reach the secretary, Khadi Board, not later than the 15th of each month. He who fails to send the requisite quantity should be deemed to have resigned. Likewise those who do not send returns of hand-carding, hand-spinning hand-weaving and hand-spun yarn from month to month in their own areas, should be deemed to have resigned. The returns should reach the secretary every month, not later than the 15th of every month.

I know that these are hard conditions for those who do not wish to work and easy for those who do. There is no way of working the programme unless the chosen representatives of the people, work.

There has been too much laxity about our method of work. It is time that we became a little less unbusinesslike. The charge that the programme is uninspiring or that a nation of spinners cannot achieve Swaraj does not frighten me because I know nothing so inspiring as a programme of solid work and I am convinced that we have to become once again a nation of carders, spinners and weavers if we are ever to banish starvation from the land and become economically independent.—"Young India."

NOTES FROM "YOUNG INDIA."

(BY MAHATMA GANDHI.)

Tarkeshwar Satyagraha

I have received various telegrams on the situation in Tarkeshwar. Two of them invite me to go there and advise. My going is out of question, if only because I am too weak yet to undertake fatiguing journies. But what I have said generally about Vaikom applies to Tarkeshwar. There should be no force nor show of it for the purpose of taking possession. The rush of railway men and their blocking the progress of the train (if the facts reported are true' was not only not Satyagraha but the blocking was to say the least discreditable. Not even a Mahant reported to be immoral may be summarily and forcibly dismissed from his possession.

Digging my own graver.

This is the expression that has been used about my article on Congress organisation. I like it. For nothing will please me more than to dig my own grave than that I should dig that of Truth for which and which alone I want to live. An esteemed English friend who helped me in South Africa once told me, "Do you know that I have thrown myself heart and soul into your movement because you represent a minority. For I believe that truth always lies with minorities. You should not therefore be surprised at my opposing you, friends though we are, if I ever find you representing a majority." I have often wondered and never more so than now, whether the friend was not right and whether he would not have come to the conclusion that I must be in the wrong as I am at present supposed to be representing a majority. But whether the friend was right or wrong, I hope that the A. I. C. C. will not hesitate to put me in a minority and I shall also hope that I shall not be found untrue to my faith. I assure them that I shall work as zealously under defeat as perhaps I have worked with the tide flowing with me. If we want to serve India we must put measures before men. The latter come and go, but causes must survive even the greatest of them.

An Arya Samaj Protest.

I have received the following wire from Agra Arya Samaj. "Agra enters emphatic protest against strictures made by you regarding Arya Samaj, Rishi Dayanand, Swami Shraddhanandji, Satyarth Prakash and Shuddhi movement which at trusts have been made unconsciously because of lack of full acquaintance with Arya Samaj teachings. Respectfully prays you to reconsider your views and remove misgivings likely to be produced."

I publish the telegram as I am sure the Agra Samaj represents a considerable body of Arya Samaj opinion. All I can say in reply is that I have not written a single word in the reference to the Samaj or Rishi Dayanand or Swami Shraddhanandji without deep consideration. It was easy enough for me to suppress my opinion. But consistently with truth I could not do so when it became relevant. Hindu-Muslim tension is a grim reality. Removal of it is a stern national necessity. It cannot be brought about by ignoring or suppressing facts. Truth on such occasions must be told no matter how unpalatable it may be. But I claim no infallibility. As yet I have seen nothing to revise my views. I cannot plead ignorance. I claim to have read Satyarth Prakash. I have the privilege of knowing Shraddhanandji intimately. My writing therefore is deliberate. But if any Arya-Samajist can convince me that I have erred in any single particular, I shall gladly confess my error, apologise and withdraw the erroneous statement.

Punishment or Reward?

Thoreau has said that under a despotic government plenty is a crime and poverty a merit. In other words the frowns of such a government are any day welcome. One has to be cautious about its smiles. Taken in this light the punishment of the "Swarajya" of Madras may be treated as a reward for public services rendered. I can therefore only congratulate Mr. Prakasham upon his paper being the first to be on the black list of the Madras Government. That the Indian members of that Government are responsible for this reward does not surprise me. They could do no better. They must either sustain that Government or resign. They believe in that Government being for the good of the country. Non-violent non-co-operation is intended to quicken the process of disillusionment. That process has been slow because we have believed only somewhat in non-co-operation and still less in non-violence.

TANSA LAKE WATER.

QUESTION OF PURIFICATION.

COMMISSIONER ON EXPERTS' ENQUIRY.

With regard to filtering of the Bombay Water Supply the Corporation had authorised the Municipal Commissioner to consult two experts, and the following are the results of their enquiry. The Commissioner writes that Sir A. C. Houston and Col. Clemesha were consulted "on the following points in connection with the question of the purification of the Tansa Lake Water, viz:—

(1) Whether it is necessary to filter the water of Tansa Lake to make it a wholesome and safe water to distribute. (2) If the reply to this be in the negative, whether continuous sterilization by means of chlorine or other agency is necessary, or would it be a sufficient safeguard if used only in cases of emergency, i.e., outbreaks of Cholera, Typhoid, etc., and (3) If the reply is in the affirmative to what standard of purity should it be filtered.

In order to enable Sir Alexander Houston to pronounce an opinion on the above points, Col. Clemesha (who had made a partial examination of the Tansa water on a former occasion) visited Bombay in March 1923 and obtained all local data likely to be required by Sir Alexander Houston. Col. Clemesha was also invited to give his opinion on the abovementioned points conjointly with Sir Alexander Houston, or separately, as they might both prefer. I have now received Col. Clemesha's separate report as well as the joint report by Sir Alexander Houston and Col. Clemesha.

It may be observed from these reports, that both Sir Alexander Houston and Col. Clemesha emphasize the necessity of filtering the water of the Tansa Lake. They agree as to the plant to be installed, but they differ from each other as to the use to be made of it. Col. Clemesha considers moderately slow filtration through mechanical filters (70 gallons per square feet per hour) with small dosage of coagulant would render the water pure and safe under all conditions with the provision of a chlorinating plant to be used as an additional safeguard in times of water-borne disease, and gives particular of the minimum standard of purity the filtrate should attain before distribution. Sir Alexander Houston considers very rapid filteration through mechanical filters at 200 gallons per square feet per hour without coagulant but with chlorination continued indefinitely would be satisfactory—or alternatively filteration through mechanical filters at 70 gallons per square feet per hour with small dosage of coagulant and the installation and use of super-chlorinating and dechlorinating plants in duplicate until the filters are matured; these to remain for use afterwards as a safeguard in times of water-borne epidemic disease.

The Special Engineer considers that from an Engineer's point of view, the continued use of chlorine and dechlorinating agents should be avoided if by any reasonable means possible. He is of the opinion that even very minute quantities left in the water after sterilization —quantities too small to be noticeable to the taste or smell—will sooner or later have a most destructive effect on the steel and iron pipes and sluice valves through which the sterilized water will have to pass, and adds that the risk from the use of chlorine, when such a huge volume as 90 million gallons or more of water per day has to be treated with it, is a very serious matter as it involves much greater risk of destruction to water mains constructed at many times the cost of a complete filteration plant than is justifiable.

The Special Engineer, therefore, is disposed to agree with Col. Clemesha in recommending a scheme for filtering 90 million gallons of Tansa Lake water per day (extensible in the future to 160 million gallon per day) at the rate of 70 gallons per square feet per hour with coagulation and also that provision should be made for a chlorinating plant and the supply of chlorine cylinders as a stand-by for occasional use.

The Health Officer, Dr. Sandilands, to whom the matter was referred for opinion agrees with the recommendation of Col. Clemesha and the Special Engineer that a plant should be installed for filteration at the rate of 70 gallons per square feet per hour, with the use of a coagulant and that a chlorinating plant with chlorine cylinders should be provided. He, however, does not agree with the Special Engineer's suggestion that the chlorinating plant should be installed merely as a stand-by for occasional use, on the ground that the danger of water-borne disease will, though lessened, not be entirely eliminated if filteration without chlorination is adopted, as the water after filteration will not be entirely free from danger. In this respect he disagrees woth Col. Clemesha's opinion that a bacteriologically safe effluent can be secured by the use of rapid filteration alone.

Faced with these differences of opinion, I consulted Major Morison, I.M.S., Assistant Director, Government Laboratory, Parel, who has very considerable practical experience of water purification under varying conditions in India and the East. His work in this connection is referred to by Col. Clemesha in his report. He has been good enough to embody his views in a note on the subject.

In his note, Major Morison entirely agrees with the Health Officer and Sir Alexander Houston in their opinion that filteration would not be absolutely safe during certain months of the year and that continuous chlorination side by side with filteration should be resorted to all the year round for securing a satisfactory effluent.

The proposals made by Sir Alexander Houston and Col. Clemesha have been subsequently considered at a meeting held for the purpose at which Major Morison, Dr. Sandilands, the Special Engineer, the Acting Hydraulic Engineer and myself were present. A copy of the Minutes of this Meeting is also appended hereto. The conclusions arrived at this Meeting may be briefly summarised as follows:—

(a) That for practical purposes the Tansa water can be made perfectly safe by chlorination alone and that though it is probable that eventually it will be considered desirable to filter the water also, in order to produce a perfectly clear water, considerable time must elapse before this can be effected and the expense of doing so will be considerable. The matter is however one which will not brook of delay in view of the established liability of the Tansa supply to contamination, and it is therefore desirable to instal as soon as may be a plant capable of effecting the continuous chlorination of the enlarged supply in such a manner as will enable this plant to be subsequently incorporated in a filteration scheme when and if such a scheme is adopted. (b) That the note of warning sounded by the Special Engineer as to the possibly serious effect of such continuous chlorination on the steel and cast iron mains cannot be neglected, and that therefore the Special Engineer should be asked to write to those in charge of large water undertakings in the United States of America, where chlorination has been adopted, enquiring whether chlorination has been found to have a destructive effect on the water mains. (c) That if such be found to be the case, the Special Engineer should consider what means can best be adopted for minimising this danger.

A site near Powai is considered the most suitable place for the installation of Tansa filters and the estimated costs of the alternative schemes referred to above and their maintenance will be ae shown below:—

(a) The capital cost of constructing filters for purifying 90 million gallons per day as suggested by Sir Alexander Houston at the rate of 200 gallons per square feet per hour is estimated at Rs. 20 lakhs, with recurring annual charges of Rs. 70,000 for pumping, and Rs. 2 lakhs per annum for purchase of chlorine, etc. (b) The estimated cost of filter plant as suggested by Col. Clemesha to purify the same quantity at 70 gallons per square feet per day would be Rs. 35 lakhs, with recurring annual charges of Rs. 20,000 for the purchase of alum and Rs. 50,000 for the purchase of chlorine, etc. (The cost of cleaning filter beds and the staff required for working them is omitted in both cases.) (c) The capital cost of installing a continuous chlorination plant alone would be very small and may be put at Rs. 2 lakhs. If it be proved that there is a genuine danger of the deterioration of the mains apprehended by Special Engineer, it would be necessary to install also a contact tank to hold about 20 minutes supply, i.e., about 2½ million gallons. This should not cost more than 3 lakhs. The recurring charges may be taken at Rs. 2 lakhs per annum for the purchase of chlorine.

It is very difficult to estimate the cost of the staff in the first two cases but it would clearly be much heavier than in the case of the third proposal. It is also to be noted that though the other recurring costs of the third proposal are comparatively heavy the capital cost involved is insignificant and the recurring cost would either cease, or be very much lessened, if filteration in accordance with either of the two former proposals were subsequently added. There are, I understand, strong medical grounds for believing that continuous chlorination will not only entirely prevent the outbreak of cholera and other similar epidemics but will also have a very beneficial effect on the general health of the city by diminishing the incidence of all kinds of intestinal diseases. I have, therefore, no hesitation in recommending its adoption by the Corporation at an early date. After installation of the chlorinating plant, experiments can be conducted with the filter plant already installed for Powai so as to enable a very accurate estimate to be made of the effects and probable cost of combining chlorination with filteration.

The conclusions arrived at may be summarised as follows:—

(a) Though Sir Alexander Houston and Col. Clemesha both recommend filteration with chlorination as the ultimate goal to be aimed at, they are both agreed that by chlorination alone a perfectly pure water supply can be obtained. (b) Filteration is recommended to improve the appearance of water. In the end it will probably be found advisable to adopt some form of filteration, but until we have further experience of the results arrived at by the filters under construction at Veher and Powai, it would be premature to spend comparatively large capital sums on it and it is not vitally necessary for the health of the city. (c) Col. Clemesha endeavours to show that his scheme of filteration is the cheapest in the end but his figures can be criticised in various ways. As Major Morison shows from actual experience the dose of chlorine required for the filteration of water at Tansa even at the worst time of the year is between 0.7 and 0.8 parts per million gallons of water and it would naturally be less at other times of the year. Col. Clemesha on the other hand takes for proposes of calculation an actual dose of 1.2 parts per million and even suggests that 1.5 parts may be necessary. Col. Clemesha also estimates that with his proposed system of filteration chlorination will not be necessary all the year round and therefore certain expenses may be saved. To say the least it appears doubtful whether he is correct in this respect. (d) For the present at least we may accept Major Morison's conclusions that superchlorination and de-chlorination will not be necessary. (e) The objection of Special Engineer, Tansa Completion Works, on account of the possible effect of chlorine on our steel mains is by no means insuperable, as he himself admits that it is possible by the expenditure of some 3 lakhs on a mixing tank practically to abolish the possibility of damage. Such a tank will only be constructed if the enquiries which are being made in America and elsewhere show it to be necessary. (f) In the circumstances I consider that the Corporation will be advised to agree to the installation of a plant for the continuous chlorination if the Tansa water on the lines proposed.

The Commissioner suggested consideration of the whole matter by the Water Supply Committee.

COL CLEMESHA REPORT'S EXTRACTS.

The following are excerpts from Col. Clemesha's report:—

Secondly, as there is a good deal of agricultural land in this area, the river water is sure to contain a certain amount of suspended silt during the monsoon, which is not the case to any extent with the water obtained from the Tansa catchment area. Consequently whatever method is chosen to purify the present Tansa supply, it must be so designed as to be able to deal with certain small amount of inorganic material in the shape of silt, which will be present when the Vaitarna river is taken into use, and it must also be sufficient to stop all chance of infection which lies in the catchment area of the river being communicated to inhabitants of Bombay City. Of course, I recognise that the Vaitarna river water will pass into Tansa Lake where a certain amount of sedimentation and storage will be available, but it has been shown in the report of 1917 this will not be great in amount during the rains and is not enough to render the water safe under all conditions.

Further it will be possible to select the time when waeer will be abstracted from the river in order to obtain a supply as free as possible from very gross pollution. Still even with these precautions the danger of having to purify contaminated water will be decidedly increased during the rains. Consequently when selecting the method of purification these facts must not be overlooked. If this course is not followed now, it may mean a very serious expense to the Corporation when the contemplated extension is actually carried out. Tansa water must be purified to be rendered safe; purification plant should therefore be so designed that the addition of the less pure Vaitarna water can be easily accomplished in the same installation without constructional alteration.

We will next consider what is the standard of purity which is desirable to insist on in the drinking water supply of Bombay City. Before giving details of the actual tests it should pass, I wish to point out that Bombay is not different from cities in any other part of the world. It has at present a population of a million and quarter and this is rapidly on the increase. It is one of the largest cities of the Empire and one of the most important. It has a very large trade in shipping and large manufactures. Quite recently cheap electric power has been brought into this City in very large amounts for the driving of mills and other industries. With a thoroughly sound, clear and safe water supply the trade and manufactures in Bombay City will increase very rapidly. If the supply is deficient in quality, or if it is responsible for a large amount of communicable disease, the growth and prosperity of the city will be very much handicapped. It does not fall within the scope of this report to deal with the subject of economic loss to the city due to ill-health and such disasters as epidemics of cholera. But it should be borne in mind that twice in the first twenty years of this century the death-rate from this fell disease has reached 1,000 deaths a week. The economic loss to the community of these outbreaks can only be measured in crores. Therefore I consider it is essential that a really safe and adequate water supply must be provided. A reference to my report of 7 ytars ago will show that, judged from all accepted standards, Bombay water supply is distinctly bad. It is frequently muddy during the monsoon period of the year, but particularly when the lakes are low; it is subjected to "Epidemics" of small animals such as cyclops daphnia and algae are actually present in the pipes in houses; it nearly always contained ten lactose fermenters per c.c. and often as many as 100 per c.c. In fact, it is water which no ehalyst would dream of passing as suitable for human consumption.

Although it may not be always desirable to condemn a water because it is not up to what may be called European standards of purity, no Indian analyst, however great his knowledge of tropical waters, would be prepared to say that the water containing this amount of organic matter and this number of bacteria was fit to drink. Other parts of India, notably Calcutta, Howrah, Delhi, Poona, Lucknow, Adoni, etc., have succeeded in obtaining a water which at any rate approaches European standards. This has not been brought about in any of these instances without a considerable amount of trouble but the difficulties are found to be by no means insurmountable. Bombay with its population of a million and a quarter rests content with a water which is neither beautiful to see, nor good to the taste, which is loaded with objectionable matter, and which has on many occasions been the cause of disseminating deadly disease to its inhabitants.

BARBERS ON STRIKE.

PROTEST AGAINST IMPORT OF LICENSE.

Of all strikes a Barbers' strike is the strangest thing. Its results are most depressing, because they are at once most visible. Although the smooth shaven faces of many people in Bombay were not hirsute, yet here and there the results of the Barber's strike were clearly discernible to the consternation of many. As yet, however, the strike is not complete and there are still many gentlemen of that fraternity who are willing to offer their services for monetary considerations. But the Barbers' Association hopes to bring all these stray sheep back into their fold and soon make their strike as effective as possible. Monday was the first day of the strike, and it is not known how long it will last. But people who are accustomed to go to Barbers' shops daily need not despair yet, for the Association has not yet decided as to what the barbers should finally do in the matter.

All the trouble on Monday which resulted in the closing of almost all the hair-cutting saloons in the city was due to the insistence of the Municipality that those shops should take out licenses. These licenses were only to be granted if certain precedent conditions were observed. These hygienic conditions were necessary, the Municipal authorities aver in the interest of the public. But whatever it might be, people were put to a great deal of inconvenience owing to the strike on Monday.

SHOPS IN INSANITARY CONDITION.

A short history of the whole trouble may not be out of place, in arriving at a just estimate of the grievances of the barbers. In the year 1921 the Corporation came to the opinion that the barbers' shops should have licenses, as they were in a most insanitary condition. In this category were included the ordinary haircutting saloons, the Hamamkhanas (or Mahomedan barbers' shops in Bhendi Bazar and other Mahomedan localities) and the Nahvis who kept similar shops together with bathing places. The itenarent barber who roamed about the streets of Bombay seeking for custom, or who visited the houses of his patrons in the early mornings, was not to be excluded. All were to be put on the same level—they were all to be licensed, and the licenses were to cost about Rs. 4 or so. Legislation was duly introduced empowering the Corporation to issue licenses, but the Municipal Executive did not stir in the matter until the end of May 1923. When the authorities woke up, it necessarily meant the waking up of barbers. Regular orders were then issued by the authorities that many of the shops were not sanitary. Mr. Jhabvala collected a meeting of these barbers and definitely asked them whether they wanted to accept a license if it were imposed on them by the Commissioner. An Association was formed and a deputation was led to wait on the Municipal Commissioner and it was represented to the latter that all the clauses which were intended to be made compulsory were already being observed voluntarily, and, therefore, a license was unnecessary. The Commissioner and his officers said that they would do away with certain conditons, about space, hot water, etc., but a license would be imposed all the same. The deputation said that unless there was a general feeling in favour of the licenses among the barbers themselves, they could not accept those conditions, and the concensus of opinion was that they should not have any more conditions imposed on themselves from outside. The Commissioner promised to consider the whole question, and soon after he made the licenses necessary. Another objection of the barbers is that by arming the underlings of the Corporation with these powers the former would make themselves liable to pretty tyrany and persecution, accompanied by speculation. Both Hindus and Moslems among the barbers are unanimously of the opinion that they could not by any means accept licenses. The complaint of the Municipal authorities that these shops are a fruitful source of infectious skin diseases, which they spread among their customers, is resented by the barbers, and they consider that a license is a sort of bondage. The men are prepared to go the length of closing their shops, as they did on Monday. The immediate effect of licensing the shops will be the raising of prices, by at least 50 per cent, and that of course will be another hardship on the public, which they may bear willingly if there are corresponding advantages from the point of cleanliness. But expectations always fall far short of realities, and it is feared that while the charges may be increased, the insanitary conditions may remain there for ever. In the meantime the Association is trying its best to bring together all men and take them on strike. In order that the people of Bombay might look as untidy as possible. The hot weather has already worn out the patience of the public, and if there is this additional hardship imposed on them there is sure to be a loud protest, unless the rain-god hears their complaints. By means of meetings, hand-bills and all sorts of propaganda the barber fraternity is trying to rope in all men, and in the meantime all the shops will be kept closed. The strike will continue for some time more until the demands for no licenses and no hygienic conditions are granted. Those who had not the provision of getting their cut during the last few days, are waiting anxiously for the final outcome of the deliberations of the barbers.

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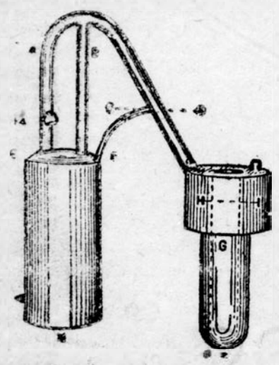

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(16)

CALCUTTA LETTER

SERAJGANJ CONFERENCE.

TARAKESHWAR SATYAGRAH

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 6.

If the Provincial Conference at Serajganj is an index of the opinion of Bengal, the No-Changers have completely lost the battle. There is no denying the fact that the entire show was an exhibition of the Swarajist school of politics. C. R. Das was the man who received all the ovations. The language of the resolutions was all drawn from the Swarajist Vocabulary. The spirit of the deliberations was richly tinged by the subtle opportunism and professions of fidelity to the original doctrine now becoming characteristic of the party of C. R. Das. Serajgang, in spite of some anticipations to the contrary proved the citadel of the dominant political party of Bengal, and carried, with practical unanimity, three resolutions, two of which at least militate against the earlier policy of the Congress and come into direct conflict with the views of Mahatma Gandhi.

One of these resolutions paid homage to the patriotism and fearlessness of Gopinath Saha who suffered capital punishment for killing Mr. Day. The resolution repeated the belief of the Conference in the policy of non-violence but voiced the admiration of Bengal for the man who did not flinch in the hour of his death and seemed to be upheld by intense patriotic ecstacy. This has raised a veritable storm in the Anglo-Indian Press, and we are asked to believe that the policy of assassination and the art of murder have now received the sanction and encouragement of Bengal in general. With the air of wisdom peculiar to these organs, it is stated that the drift of political policy in Bengal was well-known to be to this end, and the authorities are invoked to take prompt measures to bring our political leaders to discipline. All this is undiluted nonsense, panicky if it is honest, or malicious wickedness to discredit our struggle and invest the names of venerated leaders with opprobrium and infamy. But it must at the same time be admitted in fairness that the Conference erred grievously in bringing up this resolution. Though Gopinath Saha's courage was undoubted and his motive was in itself lofty, still the policy of murder which he followed deserved the severest condemnation, and the actual circumstances of the result of his policy were so tragic and hideous that it does seem exceeding bad taste and the height of tactlessness to pay him a tribute in the manner in which it was done.

Another resolution sets the seal of public approval on the entry of the Swarajists into the Councils and lays down that Council entry is not inconsistent with the principle of non-violent non-cooperation. An overwhelming majority gave their assent to this resolution. It is apparent, we suppose, that Bengal is with C. R. Das entirely. The same success attended the resolution on the Hindu-Moslem Pact which was defended in a highly argumentative and impassioned speech by its great author.

It was a Swarajist Conference though it was not certainly a 'packed' house of the Dasites. Some No-Changers were also present, and there was nothing to prevent more from coming in. Sham Sunder Chakrabarty led the remnant hosts, but he could not endure the Conference with its large Swarajist majorities on every question, and he left it. But his party has one thing at least to its credit, and in this the votes went to C. R. Das and the victory to Sham Sunder. It was in the matter of homage to Gopinath Saha. Sham Sunder and his men stuck fast to non-violence under all circumstances, and would be no party to paying homage to the man who broke the nation's pledge of *Ahimsa*.

In spite of the dominance of the Swarajists the Conference demonstrated in the most unconscious and an equally remarkable manner the magnificent spell of the name of Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. Sirish Chatterjea, a Swarajist, referred to the Mahatma as Gandhiji. There was a stir in the audience, and he was called upon to say Mahatma Gandhi. For some unknown reason, Sirish Baboo was perverse enough to refuse. There was a tremendous upheaval. Pro-Changers and No-Changers alike demaded the use of the prefix Mahatma, and the audience seemed to remember the olds days when one clear voice ruled the land. Cries of Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai rent the air from every lip, and the outburst of frantic veneration of Mahatma Gandhi continued for several minutes. It was not until Sirish Babu atoned for his perversity by repeating the name of Mahatma Gandhi thrice, that the tumult subsided and calm reigned again.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

One subject that was throughout on the foreground at Serajganj was Hindu-Muslim unity. In Bengal, as elsewhere, there have existed strained relations which have been besmirched by wrongdoing. In Bengal, as elsewhere, skilled hands pull the wires from the darkness which while concealing them, symbolises the policy they pursue. A rival conference of Moslems was also held at Serajganj. A gentleman whose loyal services have won for him the unique honour of a Khan Bahadurship presided, and two or three Mahomedan gentlemen whose activities and alliances are well-known all over Bengal were the promoters. It was a melancholy spectacle that this Conference presented. Attended by very few men, and cold in its proceedings, it presented a depressing contrast to the enthusiasm, and the crowding next door at the Provincial Conference. The presidential pronouncement was no less funereal. It demanded 80 per cent. of appointments for Mahomedans and ended with the threat that Mahomedans would combine with the Europeans in the Council against the Hindus. It also held out the threat that the Mahomedan members of the Swaraj party would reel their unholy alliance, when the community was roused.

But the community had already been roused, and by its presence in large numbers at the Provincial Conference showed it was not going to be imposed upon any further by these titled agents of ministerialist designs. The better mind of the Mahomedans of Bengal was expounded with much eloquence and accuracy by the enlightened gentleman who presided over the Provincial Conference. Maulana Akram Khan's address is a bold analysis of Hindu-Moslem relations and in its opinions displays a liberalism of mind born of true culture. His survey of Hindu-Moslem relations should make a useful companion to the classic pronouncement of Mahatma Gandhi. It was interesting to find that the Maulana supported mixed electorates. He asserted that communal electorates have proved a failure. Far from returning broad-minded Moslems who knew the interests of their community and equally realised the needs of their land, the separate constituencies sent out little men who only wanted to further their own selfish interests and hence voted with the Government in opposition to their community and country. They never raised a finger against proposals for increment of taxes or the extravagant budget as if these proposals would not affect the Mussalmans.

The Maulana was even stronger in his characterisation of Pan-Islam. "The fear of Pan-Islam" he said "is based on a mere myth." Pan-Islamism was a modern invention of diplomatic Europe. There was no such word as Pan-Islam in Arabic or Persian. The ghost of Pan-Islam had no existence. It was nowhere in the world, not in Egypt, Turkey, Arabia, Persia or Afghanistan. The president was no less emphatic with regard to the Afghan Bogey. "If the Afghans would come at all, the power that would drive away the British would be sufficient to keep the Afghans off."

COMMUNALISM IN THE CORPORATION

It is not cheering to turn from this liberal declaration to the proceedings of the last meeting of the Calcutta Corporation. One of the Mahomedan Councillors raised the question of some recent appointments and introduced the unsavoury element of communalism. He wanted to know why so few Mussalmans were appointed to the posts. His questions were obviously based on the suspicion that the Chief Executive Officer, being a non-Mahomedan, ignored the claims of Mahomedan candidates. An amendment was moved to reconsider these appointments with a view to the adequate representation of important communities. This narrow spirit prevails everywhere in Bengal to some extent, and with interested parties machinating in the back-ground, might prove to be a germ with wide possibilities of infection. It was certainly gratifying to find that most of the Mahomedan members voted against the amendment.

ASIATIC SOCIETY ON SIR ASHUTOSH.

Sir Ashutosh Mukerjea gave considerable time to the Asiatic Society and made several contributions of value to its researches. The tribute paid to his memory by Mr. Van Maren, the Secretary, at a condolence meeting the other day describes the great departed so well that no apology need be offered for a small extract.

"It was his character which made him so influential. Strong he was, but never domineering. Definite policies he held and he worked consistently for their realisation, but his manner was always courteous and formally correct. He was never haughty, never sarcastic never heard to sneer, and never to speak evil of any one. He had broad views, a high vision and noble aims. He was a positivist, not a criticiser; a practical worker, not a theorist. He was humble in a frank, straightforward, and genuine manner, and yet strong.

He loved India. He loved learning. He was an idealist of the best, for all his masterful and sturdy practical wisdom and towering energy. His was a mind free from narrowness. A seer of great things—a hoper for things to come and a future of nobility—a builder—a great architect—a patient soul of great strength—a great encourager—a man who, concerning any useful or good proposal never said "why should we?" but always "why should we not?"—a man positive, dynamic creative, he was, who got things done, and helped the world to move on, aiming high. A great Indian has gone from us, and more than that a great MAN."

TARAKESHWAR SATYAGRAHA.

Satyagraha continues without flinching. The week has been marked by a visit to Tarkeshwar by Mr. C. R. Das. He went there not only as a leader of the struggle but as a Worshipper of Taraknath. When he wanted to oger worship to Lachminarain whose temple is inside the Mahant's palace, he was refused entry by a Police guard. This interference by the police with his right of religious worship disgusted him thoroughly. In a manifesto to the public, Mr Das calls it "an outrage on our right of religious worship" and says "I am prepared to vindicate my right of worship even at the sacrifice of my life." Since then, the struggle has passed a new stage as the Provincial Conference has given its imprimatur to the movement, and has repudiated the Mahant.

On the side of the Mahant, more dark forces have been at work. An influx of nagas, who are described as hooligans in orange robes has threatened the peace of the shrine. These men are lodged at the Mahant's palace and are apparently honoured guests at his board. They have been responsible for scenes of drunkenness, and though the menace exists of something serious or brutal being committed by these men, still notning much has happened so far, marks to the spirit of non-violence with which the Satyagrahis are so fully imbued. On a piece with the dishonourable tactics of the upholders of the Mahant was the sending of a forged telegram to the Conference at Serajganj stating that the people resent the interference of the Congress and wish to be left alone.

ACHARYA ROY AT SERAJGANJ.

In the multiplicity of voices and tongues at Serajganj and in the midst of all the cross currents, one voice sounded clear and it was the delightful Acharya's. He was there foremost of all, and he sang the same monotone. It is his one song, but the depth of his conviction is so great, and the things he has seen haunt him so much, that the Charka has occupied his mind to the exclusion of all else. His untiring insistence on the need to keep the charka going to cover the nakedness of our people is pathetic in the economic distress that is implied and even more pathetic in the sad lack of response that calls it forth. He reminds us of the famous saying of Swift that the man who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before is a great benefactor of mankind. It was said of an old King of France that his great desire was to see a fowl in the pot of every peasant in his kingdom. Acharya Roy seems filled with the same sentiment of homely benevolence. In his passion to secure the economic emancipation of India, he is only wanting to see that the rice is full in the pot of every man in India, and that the spectre of hunger does not raise its grisly head in the land. To clothe every person in the country, and to keep the nation's stomach free from the gnawing of hunger—this is an ideal of benevolence and love. Is it to be wondered that filled with this benevolence and pained at the unresponsive apathy of Bengal, he more than once went down on his knees literally and implored of those who had assembled at Serajganj to revive the chant of the spinning wheel? For that chant is sacred, and means the breaking as under of the spell of economic thraldom.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

The only interesting feature of another depressing week has been some cheap sales of Japanese Grey Shirtings. These are estimated to have totalled about 2,000 packages and the rates at which they have changed hands are said to have been 4 annas per pound below the present level of Home quotations. Assisted by the usual seasonal quietness, this has had a marked effect on the already low offers for Lancashire makes and prices are again easier. The chief style to suffer is the Tinted and Finished Shirtings, the value of which has depreciated 4 to 6 annas per piece in less than a week.

GREY SHIRTINGS:

There is nothing new to report in regard to this section. Deliveries remain very poor, but values for the standard styles are fairly steady.

GREY DHOOTIES:

We do not hear of any business having materialised as a result of the small enquiry which was in evidence last week. Bazar sales are exceedingly poor and values have in consequence declined 6 to 9 pies per pair.

WHITES.

This section is very quiet with prices again easier. Demand from un-country has practically ceased.

MISCELLANEOUS:

The improvement which was noticeable last week in the various Fancy styles has not, unfortunately, been maintained. Prices, however, remain steady, although deliveries are only small.

YARNS:

These continue to attract little or no attention, but it is hoped that with the advent of the Monsoon a distinct improvement in both deliveries and orders for replacement will be forthcoming.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—
Bannermill 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Re. 1-9-0
Wilkinson's 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Re. 1.10
T. Red Yarn Grey Yarn per lb. Re. 1-7-6 to 2-3-6.

Grey shirtings 34 by 37½ 38 16 by 13 7 lbs. Rs. 10-15-0 per piece.

Grey shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8½ lbs Rs. 15 per piece.

Grey shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 16-1.0 per piece.

Grey shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 18-4-0 per piece.

Grey shir ings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 19 per piece.

Grey shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10½ lbs. Rs. 19-8-0 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 Rs. 8-11.0 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. 40,000 36in. by 40yds. Rs. 28-0 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. 98 36in by 40yds. Rs. 23 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs, 99 36in by 40yds. Rs. 24 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. Raja 36in by 40yds. Rs. 11-4 per piece.

The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

There is little of interest to report with regard to our local Yarn market. Only a moderate demand for Yarn has been experienced in the bazar, but values remain fairly steady and dealers are not disposed to reduce prices in view of the strength of the raw material.

We quote per 5 lbs., according to quality and tickets:—

Mule 10½s. Rs. 4-13-0 to 5-1-0
Mule 12½s Rs. 5.0-0 to 5-4-0
Mule 14½s Rs. 5-3.0 to 5-7-0
Mule 16½s Rs. 5-6-0 to 5.10-0
Mule 20½s Rs. 5-12-0 to 6-0-0
Mule 22 s Rs.. 6.0-0 to 6-4-0

COAL:

There is no change to report in the general condition of the market which during the last week has been practically lifeless. The wagon supply continues in a most unsatisfactory state. Raising are fairly good. The following are the current quotations:
Desherghur—Rs. 11-8 to Rs. 12.
13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherria—Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 10.
11 and 12 Seams Jherria—Rs. 6 to Rs. 7.
10 Seams Jherria—Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6.
Raneegunge—Rs. 8 to Rs. 8-8.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.'s weekly report, dated, Calcutta 2nd June 1924, says:—

Heavy Goods—have ruled firm during the week and with sellers shewing more reserve the volume of trade passing has been restricted. Small lots of West Coast goods have changed hands at last rates, otherwise nothing of interest falls to be reported.

For the U.K. and Continent.—D.W. Nitrate Bags (25 ozs.) for July at Rs. 37, for October at Rs. 35-12-0; B. Twills (42) by 25hd.) for July at Rs. 52 basis: Liverpool Twills (41½ by 24 hd.) for July at Rs. 59-8 basis to Rs. 59-12-0 basis. Cuban Sugar Bags for June at Rs. 64/12/0, for November/December at Rs. 63.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags (6 by 8) 2½ lbs. for August/September Rs. 56-8-0, for August December at Rs. 56 to Rs. 56-4-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 52-6-0 to Rs. 52-8-0; for early June at Rs. 52, for June at Rs. 52, for July/September at Rs. 49 to Rs. 49-8-0, for August/September at Rs. 49 to Rs. 49.4 Liverpool Twills for Ready and early June at Rs. 60, for June at Rs. 58-8-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July/Sept. at Rs. 50/2/0 for August at Rs. 3, for August/November at Rs. 2-10 Woolpacks (12 lbs.) for July and early August at Rs. 3/1/0 basis.

For Burma and the Straits.—E. Bags for June at Rs. 39-4-0; Hv. C.'s for October/December at Rs. 47; D. W. Flour for July at Rs. 57; A Twills (safety sewn) for June and June/July at Rs. 65-8-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills (2 lbs.) for July/September at Rs. 46; B. Twills for ready at Rs. 52-8, for early June and June at Rs. 52, for July/September at Rs. 49 to Rs. 49-8-0; Liverpool Twills for October/December at Rs. 55.

Hessians.—have been very steady during the interval. Shippers have taken more interest in the near at hand deliveries and a fair trade has resulted at slightly higher prices. Speculators have operated sparingly and very little has been done in the forward positions.

9 porters or Ready at Rs. 14-9-0 to Rs. 14-14-0 to Rs. 14-12-0, for June at Rs. 14/9 to Rs. 14/14/0 to Rs. 14/12/0, for July/September at Rs. 14/9/0 to Rs. 15 to Rs. 14/12/0, for July/December at Rs. 14/8/0, for October/December at Rs. 14/8/0 to Rs. 15/0/0.

Hessian Bags 54 by 27 hd. ex. 40"-80ozs. for July/August at Rs. 34/12/0.

Hessian Bags 54 by 27 hw. ex. 40"-80zs. for July/August at Rs. 32.12.0.

11 porters for Ready at Rs. 19/8/0 to Rs. 19/14/0 to Rs. 19/12/0, for June at Rs. 19/8/0 to Rs. 19/14/0 to Rs. 19/12/0, for June/July at Rs. 19/8/0, for July/September at Rs. 19/8/0 to Rs. 20 to Rs. 19/12/0, for October/December at Rs. 18/12/0 to Rs. 19 to Rs. 18/14/0.

40" 12 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 21/8/0 basis at Rs. 21/8/0 basis for June at Rs. 21/8/0 basis, for July at Rs. 21/8/0 basis.

36" 12 ozs. 40" for June at Rs. 21/8/0 basis.

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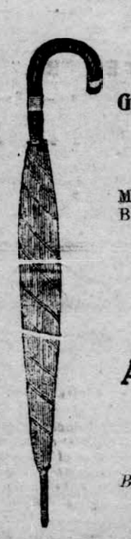

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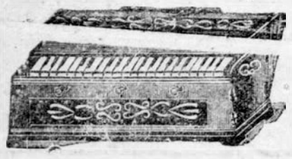

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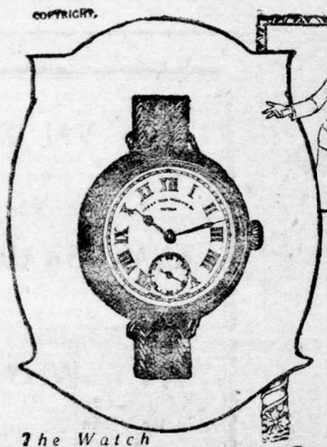

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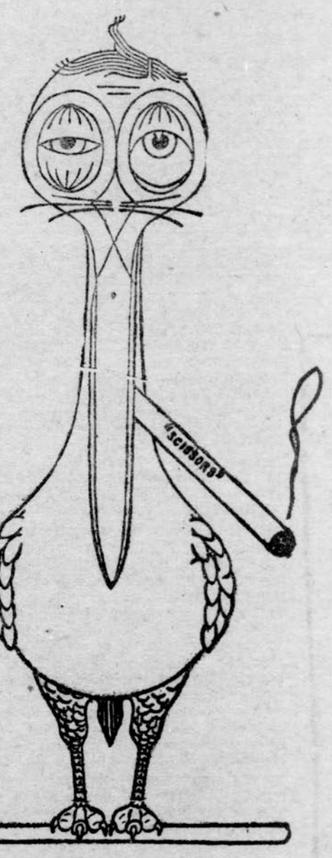

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